

A  
RELATION  
OF  
SEAVEN YEARES  
SLAVERIE VNDER THE

*Turkes of Argeire*, suffered by an  
*English* Captive Merchant.

Wherein is also contained all memorable Passages, Fights, and Accidents, which happined in that Citie, and at Sea with their Shippes and Gallies during that time.

Together with a Description of the sufferings of the miserable Captives under that mercileffe Tyrannie.

Whereunto is added a Second Booke containing a Discription of *Argeire*, with its Originall, manner of Government, Increase, and present flourishing Estate.

————— *Pertio: discrimina rerum*  
*Teudimue in Patriam* —————

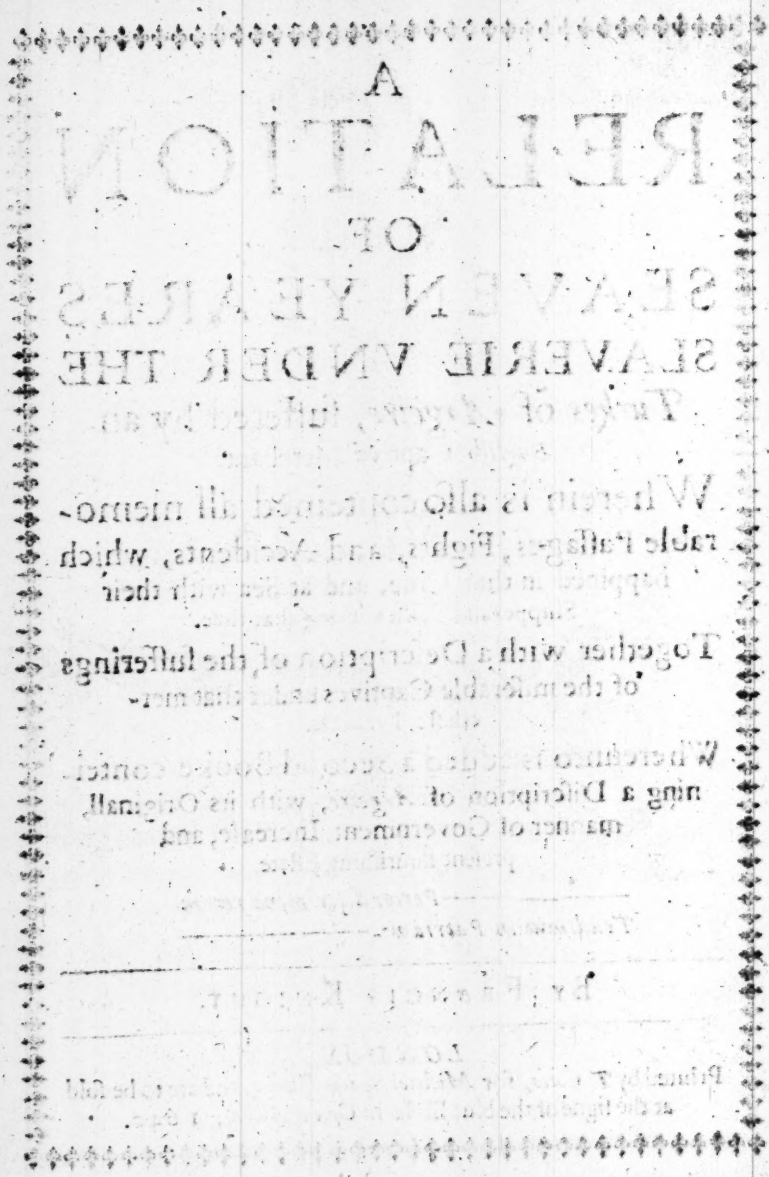
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BY FRANCIS KNIGHT.

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LONDON,

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A

RELATION

OF

SEVEN YEARS

SLAVERY UNDER THE

Yoke of Oppression

Whence is also contained all manner

of suffering, high and low, which

together with a Description of the sufferings

of the noble Christiana

Whence is also a short history of the

ing a Discourse of a year, with his Original

of the Government, and

of the Christiana

of the Christiana





TO  
THE RIGHT WOR-  
SHIPFULL, AND WOR-  
THY HONOURED KNIGHT  
S. PAUL PINDER.



Oble Sir, the Renowne of your  
Illustrious Vertues in Fournaine  
Nations, by exemplary Pistre at  
home, that beeth so apparent  
to me, though a stranger to my  
Native Country, that I have presumed to pre-  
sent your Worship with this Treasure, expell-  
ling my ardent affection for the enlargement  
of the Multitude of my poore Countrymen,  
groaning under the mercilesse yoke of Turkish  
thraldome; and the rather my selfe having  
there suffered losse of my estate, and the mis-  
ery of 7. yeares slaverie in chaines, and in the  
Gallies of Algiers, its not unknowne to your  
Worship having bene Resident in those parts,  
what their sufferings are, as scoffes, threats,

A 3

blowes,

FRANCIS KNIGHT

Howes, chaunces, hunger, nakednes, and in-  
 numerable others, and which is most deplo-  
 rable, their danger of falling from the Christian  
 and most holy faith, of which sort I have  
 known many who through the extremities of  
 their sufferings have renounced their Saviour,  
 and embraced the *Mahometan* and diabollicall  
 Imposture, these miseries and innumerable  
 others, having beene presented to my eyes,  
 though now by the mercy of God, happily  
 escaped, doe still increase my zeale for their li-  
 berities, which your worship being an eminent  
 personage in this flourishing Kingdome, may  
 be a worthy instrument to accomplish, I feare  
 to be presumptuous in craying your wor-  
 ships Patronage to this impolitic discourse, and  
 therefore humbly beseech your Worships par-  
 don, and implore the Divine Majestie to con-  
 sider your person and honour in making them  
 long and happie in earth, and in fine to re-  
 ward you with Eternall happiness,

*Thus prayeth for you your  
 ships most humble Supplicant*

A  
 FRANCIS KNIGHT.

## To the Reader.



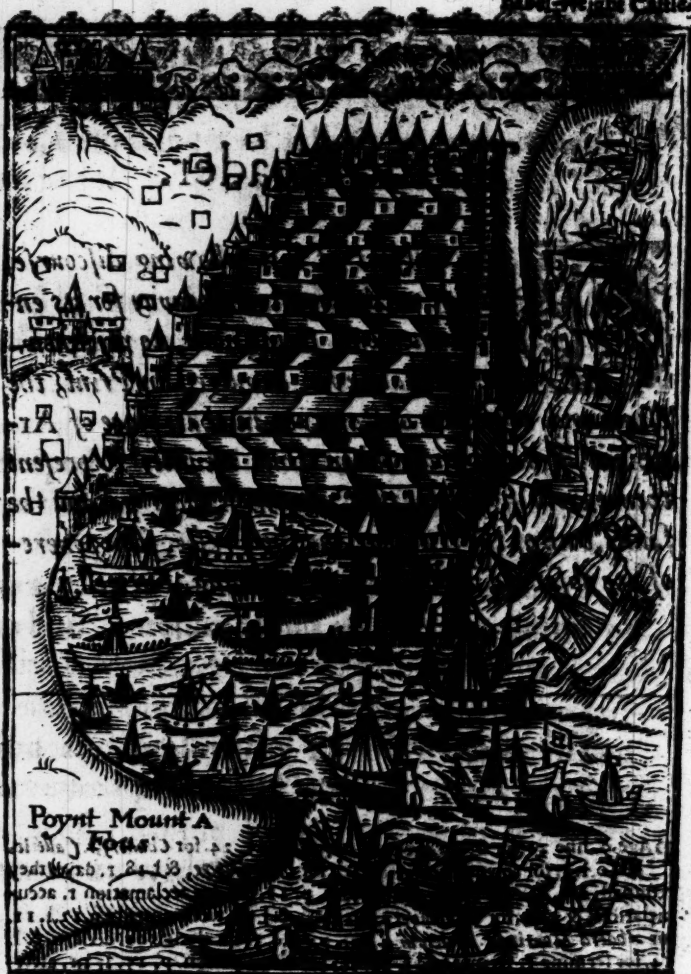
He Subject of this following discourse, made no doubt to make way for its entertainment; seeing none, to my knowledge, hath ever divulged in Print, the estate and condition of Captives in that place of Argire. I have undertaken this meane to present them to your sight, let the Curious Reader pardon the faults, both of the Author and the Presse, some where- of are observed in the Notes following. Farewell.

Page 9. line 25. for *Some* are read *Others*, and l. 24. for *Challry* 3. *Callie*.  
p. 10. l. 5. for *they* are read *they*, & l. 2. for *they* are read *they*, & l. 12. r. *dayes* they  
returned, & l. 25. for *they* are read *they*, p. 11. l. 1. for *acclamation* r. *ac-  
clamation*, & l. 22. for *they* are read *they*, & l. 1. for *they* are read *they*, p. 12. l. 11.  
for *Alders Mourne* r. *Alders Mourne*, p. 14. l. 1. for *they* are read *they*, & l.  
24. for *they* are read *they*, & l. 25. for *they* are read *they*, p. 15. l. 1. 25. after-  
ward 2, & l. 34. for *watched*, r. *weighed*, & l. 11. for *trouble* r. *travell*. p. 16. l.  
27. f. *Forre* r. *Forre*, & l. 35. for *Messrs* r. *Messrs*, l. 36. for *Castle* r. *Coast*.

Esperours  
Cattic.

Rebel-Weighs Cattic

Tagerine  
Cattic.



Poynt Mount A

at the Point of the  
Cattic. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.



A

## True and strange Relation of seven yeares slavery under the *Turkes* of *Argeire*, suffered by an *English* Captive Merchant.



**V**icissitudes are incident to Kingdomes, to Cities, and to men, and was to me, in my age of 23 yeares and five months of my life: And in the yeare of grace 1631. on the ninth day of December, when it pleased *Almightie God* to give power to the *Infidels* to prevaile over me, whereby I became *Captive*, and interdicted the company of those of my consanguinitie; prohibited of divine Oracles, and detained from my native Countrey (to which I am yet a stranger) but (praised be God) in way to survive, to see the naturall place of my habitation, and to re-exposulate with those, one with me in proximitie of blood, in the familiar language of our loves.

Having passed those calamities, which as I want *imagination* to conceive, so am more *defective* to divulge.

*January* the 16. day, in the yeare before nominated; I arrived in that *Citie* fatall to all *Christians*, and the *butchery* of *mankind*, not that I so terme it in respect it serves as a purgation, to evacuate the *Turkish* countrey of superfluous people: my condolation is for the losse of many *Christians*, taken from their parents and countries, of all sorts and sexes. Some in *Infancy*, both by Land



and Sea, being forced to abuses (most incorrigible flagitions) not onely so, but bereaft of Christian Religion, and meanes of grace and repentance. How many thousand of the *Nazarian* nations have beene and are continually lost by that monster, what rationall creature can be ignorant of? But farre worse is their condition from whom these peeces had their extraction, in whom their unhappy parents once delighted themselves, with hope they might prove souldiers in the *Lords battles*. To which intent they fed them with their sweate, nourisht them with their blood, and made their sole joyes; what affliction is like theirs? that such living peeces of their bodies should bee extorted from them. And by whom? but by a people unknowne, *monsters* more like then *men*, where they not onely have their naturall condition changed, and are made their Corraive: but they do wilfully prove their countries greatest enemy. Who can but religiously condole their misfortunes, whose so prepellent hopes should bee turned to despaires? Who would not wish his loynes dry rather then fruitfull in such wickednesse: these are not onely the greatest *Candicators* in *Barbary*, but in all others, not in places of obscuritie, but in the great *Turkes* *Soray*, who are his *Courtiers*? who his *Counsellors*? who his *Vissiers*? who his *Bathawes*? who his greatest instruments, but these denyers, the sonnes of Christians. What hath beene the advancement of their glory? but our neglect, I meane in the slightings of many poore soules, that in their agony despaired, and with *Noah* in a fir of their folly discovers these secrets that were hid 600. yeares before. Thus madly doe many of them cast themselves upon the point of those dangers, whereby they have seene so many miscarry: But being forced to that experience which they cannot redeeme, expiate all shame. I doe religiously lament the shipwracke of some of them who were of my acquaintance. To whose denyalls I have beene an ocular witness. Lord how facile doe these professe the new Religion, priding themselves in *Turkish* ceremonies, and in a faith once execrable unto them; whereto, not confidence but vice invokes them. Had they but the grace of a common woman, who with unloosing her *Pettycoate* looseth shame, but recovering it takes it up againe: there might be hopes of them, that at the hearing of the  
Cocke



Cooke crow they might with *Peter* remember their finnes, get out of them and weepe bitterly. There is hony to be taken out of the Lyon, and such a plague is opportunitie, that many are regular man is forced to sollicite their friends, and dearely to esteeme of their acquaintance, as well as to the perill; I will ascribe to the Jeat stone his due. The obligation I owe to some of them I have a just propension to requite them for, but I am not obliged to duske their vices nor contrarily will maliciously proffesse calumnies against them, but condoling their destinies with them grace. I was two yeares and six moneths a slave to one of them: in which terminie I knew not what sufferings was only afflicted by being an ocular testator of the calamities of others, I was not employed in the least servility. His presence did not disturbe me, but I was most a *Algerie* in his company, and sure then to fare best, none of my actions but was to his content, and none so acceptable to him as my selfe. My affabilitie, freenesse of speech, and boldnesse had so obliged his affections to mee as almost the world could not expiate. And indeede, he was an honest morall man.

Opportunitie gave me occasion sufficient to register the passages of those times happening in that Citie.

The first accident famous for memory in this terminie was in the yeare 1634, on Friday the 20. of June, in blowing up the *Cassaba* or house of Councell, and chiefe foretresse of that City. Nature if it once degenerates growes more monstrous and extreame then dispositions borne to cruelties; many yeares past the *Turkes* upon surmises of Treason plotted against them by the *Colloches*, their owne children, for so are they by them called, banished all such of them as were of the Councell, as by denomination *Bulla Basbees* and *Odda Basbees*, and performed it with no little subtiltie. No word passed in the Citie of these suppositions, nor had the *Colloches* any thought that their so secret plots had bene the *Turkes* intelligences, who knowing the danger neglected, no time to remedy so great a threatned mischiefe; all rested private, untill the first *Duanna* day, or day of great councell; when 60. of the primest of them were banished; strange that the *Colloch* should not know his guilt, and more strange it is that the *Turkes* should banish a faction more powerful then themselves in number, in friends,

and in estates, and equall dignities, all speaking one language; yet the banished departed at the *Turkes* pleasure, without demanding the cause and knowledge of their offence.

The polittique *Turke* ordained the place no further then *Buges* the next port towne to the Orient, but with two Commissions given the Captaines, to whose charge they were committed, and appointed to open one after the other. Wherein they were commanded to transport them to *Tunni*, a City absolute, Vntill the next Councell day, all rested without clamour, and now 200. more of them are banished. The *Bellages*, Citizens and Natives Murmured, but dare not make complaints of their griefes. They neglected their accustomary course of trade. The *Turkes* by Proclamation commanded all men to open their shoppes, buy and sell, and not to have any mis-supposition of their Intents or dolings, past or to come, betwixt them and their children as being differences among themselves, also giving hopes to the banished in short time to be recalled to *Argiere*, and raise them to their former dignities. The third great *Duanna* or Councell day was banished 500. more of them, without any insurrection or stirre made by the *Collohes*; and in fine on the fift day all the rest, consisting of 1574. men, chiefest in the Citie for esteeme; in that they were descended from the ancient *Turkes*, which conquered that country, and in substance the richest hope is of that noble and couragious facultie that it commonly brings more then it carries away. No advertisement all this time came to *Argiere* of the banished transportation from one port to another, nor their friends any way suspecting them to be so farre banished as *Tunni*. But time the mother of all truth untought the *Collohes* errour, and now by the experience of many yeares see themselves frustrate of all hopes. to returne in a faire way to that terrene paradise. They now combinde with difficultie to possesse themselves of that citie, which once they being possessed might easily make retention. 60. of them, of a more undaunted resolution then the rest vowed to surprise the *Cassaba*, prime fortresse of the Citie; the stratagem to affect it was thus: They went thither in womens apparell, wearing long Mantles to the ground, and their faces covered as is the fashion of that country, and having Cemitaries, covertly entered the *Cassaba*, crying

ing *Sberalab* or demanding Justice; the day was *Friday*, and the time the morning. A great advantage to the *Collohes*: for it being the *Turke* Sunday, most of them that kept the said *Cassaba* were in the Citie visiting their friends; in briefe, some one way, and some another: besides it was the 15. day when the *Bashaw* makes a feast to the whole *Duama*. In this manner 23. of the *Collohes* enters this *Cassaba*, the other 37. of the confederacy not present; the *Turkish* *Bulla* *bas* *flaves* which carelessly kept the gate, not thinking them to be other then women, the *Collohes* now to imbrace their opportunitie, draw their Curlesses, kills all they finde in the *Cassaba*, shuts the gate, and for a while are masters of this sumptuous Fortresse, and now displays their Banners upon the walls: which suddaine revolt comming to be the intelligence of the *Age*, Generall of the Souldiers, and *Bashaw*, vice King under the great *Turke*; Yet not informed who they were that had surprised their *Cassaba*, some conjectured them to be the *Cookgose*, whose mother and sonne to that King was then prisoner in that *Cassaba*. The jealous *Turke* makes Proclamation upon paine of death every *Collohe* to keepe his house, nor any more *Allarbyes* or *Tagarens*, subjected people, to take Armes or weare a knife; so boasted to the *Cassaba*, and found them to be *Collohes*, men politticke in warre, powerfull in faction; as being thousands of them unbanished, which never had borne office, having also the *Allarbyes* and *Tagarens* to their devotion, all supposed enemies to the *Turke*, who now give the assault. The *Collohes* defended from six of the clocke in the morning to ten, at which time usually on all their Churches on Sundayes is hoysted up that ragge of *Mabomet*, a greene Flagge. The *Turkes* offered them pardon, and the restauration of their goods detained from them, they deny all composition, and resolve not onely to defend what they had gotten, as their owne *patria*, but to get more if they could. The *Turke* now impatient, and well knowing the ensuing danger, if they made not some speedy way before night; assuring themselves, that all that were weary of their governement, malecontents and others, then would stirre; and themselves doubtfull of one anothers Loyalties, resolved to make *Orote*, *Obote*; something or nothing: They bring Scales to the walls and enter. The defendants seeing themselves

desperated, and unable to make any longer resistance, fired 30000. Quantalls of powder, blew a piece of Ordinance out of the Castle to the Fishgate, a mile in length spoyled many houses and had destroyed the whole Citie, but that this *Cassaba* is seated upon a stupendious mountaine, and the Citie lying all downe right under it, and the nature of powder to evaporate into a regular elevation, the Skie was darkened with smoak & dust, and nothing heard but clamours in the streets (as if the day of generall account had beene then) Had those ignoble spirits, that lived in worse Ignominy then the *Jewes*, but stirred, they might without anaking finger have extirpated the glory of the *Turke* there, and honoured themselves with the Lordly command of the most flourishing City of *Africa*, 6000. soules perished by that blow, but of the *Collohes* hee onely that fired the powder, 22. of them being taken alive were most cruelly tortured, some were crucified, others having their bones broken, were drawled along the streets at horse tails; others had their shoulders stab'd with knives, and burning Torches set in them dropping downe into their wounds; The *Turkes* biting of their flesh alive, so dyed, and foure of them being walled in were starved to death. A guiltie conscience projects terrible things. What perplexitie the other *Collohes* of the Citie were in I neede not recount. All censured them dead persons, but the counsell disagreeing in themselves, their fortunes were better then their deserts. The *Turkes* now will not permit the Souldiers marriages, and by that meanes extinct so monstrous a Liniage: some of the counsell in detestation of that Race offered to kill their owne children, upon condition all others to doe the like, but others in the surplasse of their loves, countermanded that bloody Decree and unnaturall Acts; onely inquisition was made for certaine women which had given entertainment to those *Collohes* and were condemned to be all throwne into the Sea; but being packed from one place to another and nor to bee found, at last was published a revocation of the sentence of their deaths, and they escaped and enjoyed their ancient priviledges.

These combustions, soone came Solicitours to the King of *Cokoofe*, who takes present occasion to lay siege to a Castle which the *Algiers* kept to his great annoyance in that countrey.

as speedily came newes to the *Algiers* of the Castles besieging, who were then studious to fetch off 200. of their Souldiers in Garison there, and also ceremonies to conserve their honour, sent for both a *Hamper* or generall Army, consisting of 5000. foot *Turks*, and 3000. *Swaywar* horsemen: The King of *Cokoosé*, *Semper idem*, continued the siege, containning his Forces within the mountaines, whereon is situated the Castle, the *Turks* then according to their old custome trusted more to policie than valour. They knew well the danger to assault the enemy at such an advantage, and therefore propounded termes of peace, and fortune helped them; the *Turks* were licenced to depart the Castle with honour, and the Army returned to *Algiers* in peace, and were received joyfully. In *August* next they enlarged the Prince of that countrey, giving him amongst other presents, a *Spanish* Christian woman, whom according to the custome of that religion he tooke to wife, and the *Queene*, mother of that King, and Grandam to the Prince, which also was a runagare of the *Spanish* nation, and had beene long prisoner in *Argiere*, They set at libertie.

In *July* 1635. there arrived *Monsieur de Sampson*, French Embassadour in a *Polsera* of *Mercellia*, with his Kings Flagge aloft bravely. This gallant comes ashore, with his retinue consisting of other Messers visited the Councell and King, his action was stately, The *Agga* or Generall called a Counsell, sends a *Chewfe* or Sergeant for the Embassadour, who came before them, they demanded his Embassage; he answered he was sent by his King to demand his Majesties Subjects, by vertue of that interchangeable league mutually conserved betwixt his Majesty and their Emperour, they answered they knew none to command them in their government. And if his King had sent him to treat for the enlargement of those *French* which upon just occasion they detayned, or for such slaves as were of that nation, he should have the sole reference unto them.

347. Free *French* men were then in *Argiere*, being all taken without fighting, and therefore unfold. But in farre worse condition than those that were, 400. *Turks* and *Moors* were in the *Mercillian Gallies*, which *Monsieur* offered to exchange for his free.



desperated, and unable to make any longer resistance, fired 20000. Quentalls of powder, blew a piece of Ordinance out of the Castle to the Fishgate, a mile in length spoyled many houses and had destroyed the whole Citie, but that this *Cassaba* is seated upon a stupendious mountaine, and the Citie lying all downe right under it, and the nature of powder to evaporate into a regular elevation, the Skie was darkened with smock & dust, and nothing heard but clamours in the streets (as if the day of generall account had beene then) Had those ignoble spirits, that lived in worse Ignominy then the *Jewes*, but stirred, they might without anaking finger have extirpated the glory of the *Turke* there, and honoured themselves with the Lordly command of the most flourishing City of *Africa*, 6000. soules perished by that blow, but of the *Colloyes* hee onely that fired the powder, 22. of them being taken alive were most cruelly tortured, some were crucified, others having their bones broken, were drawled along the streets at horse tails; others had their shoulders stab'd with knives, and burning Torches set in them dropping downe into their wounds; The *Turkes* biting of their flesh alive, so dyed, and foure of them being walled in were starved to death. A guiltie conscience projects terrible things. What perplexitie the other *Colloyes* of the Citie were in I neede not recount. All censured them dead persons, but the counsell disagreeing in themselves, their fortunes were better then their deserts. The *Turkes* now will not permit the Souldiers marriages, and by that meanes extinct so monitrous a Liniage: some of the counsell in detestation of that Race offered to kill their owne children, upon condition all others to doe the like, but others in the surplasse of their loves, countermanded that bloody Decree and unnaturall Acts; onely inquisition was made for certaine women which had given entertainment to those *Colloyes* and were condemned to be all throwne into the Sea; but being packed from one place to another and not to bee found, at last was published a revocation of the sentence of their deaths, and they escaped and enjoyed their ancient priviledges.

These combustions, soone came Solicitours to the King of *Cokose*, who takes present occasion to lay siege to a Castle which the *Algiers* kept to his great annoyance in that country.



as speedily came newes to the *Algiers* of the Castles besieging, who were then studious to fetch off 200. of their Souldiers in Garison there, and also ceremonies to conserve their honour, sent for both a *Hamper* or generall Army, consisting of 5000. foot *Turks*, and 3000. *Swaywar* horsemen: The King of *Cokooje*, *Semper idem*, continued the siege, contayning his Forces within the mountaines, whereon is situated the Castle, the *Turkes* then according to their old custome trusted more to policie than valour. They knew well the danger to assault the enemy at such an advantage, and therefore propounded termes of peace, and fortune helped them; the *Turkes* were licenced to depart the Castle with honour, and the Army returned to *Algiers* in peace, and were received joyfully. In *August* next they enlarged the Prince of that countrey, giving him amongst other presents, a *Spanish* Christian woman, whom according to the custome of that religion he tooke to wife, and the Queene, mother of that King, and Grandam to the Prince, which also was a runagate of the *Spanish* nation, and had beene long prisoner in *Argiers*, They set at libertie.

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freemen and the slaves, which were 600. more, which they refused, but offered Mounſieur the ſlaves for the price they were ſold for in the Market, referring the freemen to the diſpoſe of the *Baſhawes*. Mounſieur now treats with the *Baſhaw*; Hee demands ten peeces of eight *per head* for them, Mounſieur ſtormes (as I thinke he had good cauſe to doe) having promiſed his King miracles in the accommodation of the *French* affaires. He demands a ſecond conference, and it is granted him, the ſlaves are offered him for the monies they coſt in the Market, but the freemen raiſed to 20. peeces of eight *per head*; Mounſieur according to the *French* fury boyles and illuſtrates the puiſſance of his King, Fire and Towe meets together, the *Turkes* furie is as much as the *French* chollor, and he is now more affronted, the Slaves are now become importunate, vexing Mounſieur as the poore widdow did the unrighteous Judge, but his answer to them was Imperiall, hee had brought no moneys for them. The freemen doe now ſollicite his propence affection, and implored his Chriſtian care of their eſtats, they offer to pay the ſaid 20. peeces of eight *per head* with intereſt, and the principall of them, to come in band for ſatisfaction and ſecuritie; and in ſumme, every perſon to give perticular band to thoſe which had ſo obliged themſelves. Sure it was moſt pitteous to ſee how many ſufficient men of that Nation were put to moſt vile ſervices, where as if they had beſne ſold, many had meanes to have given for their infranchiſement, which upon theſe differences were detained, and moſt of them unable to comport with ſuch barbarous indurances, miſerably periſhed. Mounſieur demands a third conference, and is admitted, he demands an abſolute answer, for that he meant in all haſt to bee gone, the Slaves are offered him upon the former termes, but the freemen now exhauſted to 30. peeces of eight *per head*, Mounſieur departs without any further treatie: the Counſell ſends to him to take in his Flag, hee bids them doe it; they take his Sails from the Yard, and Ruther, all which they carry into their *Magazine*, and with a *Bravos aniffetim* leaves him his Flag. Mounſieur demanded licence to depart, they denie him, and having detained him foure moneths after, and coſt him ſome peeces of eight, he is licenced and departs: the poore *French* having made ſongs of freedom, and extolled

extolled the glory of their grand Chevellier to the skies, are now left to condole and to new make their forward reckonings, whiles they are derided of all nations, and the *Turkes* adding *Mulets* unto them. No man can promise to himselfe an immutable condition, it is two yeares and a halfe since I fell from my *Runagatha* to *Mahomet Agga*, a man of the Armenian nation, and hee now dead without wife, or child, whereby I am slave to *Ufeph Bashi am*, being *February* the 16. 1637. and the 13. of *June* with other slaves of his was imbarked on the Galley of *Norilla Bay*, at midnight as the custome is after the booke was made, we lanchd from *Argiere*, the 16. *disfoncare Colla*: The *Turke* having eighr Gallies, met with six of the great Duke of *Tuscans* Gallies, who at first made an *Italian* bravada, but in fine, with Saylers and Oars ran away.

The *Turke* now proud that the *Argiere* Gallies, had chased away the best Gallies of all the Christians, in the height of their spirits, they rounded both Islands of *Sardens*, and *Corceas*, taking many Towers upon each of them, burning and taking *Pollaceas*, *Sainesse*, and other Navigation: and now the second time met with the Dukes Galleyes, who would not indure the sight of them; the *Turke* pursuing his resolution 19. dayes after our departure from *Argier*, tooke a Towne in the Bay of *Genova*, where besides rich spoyles they brought from thence 365. persons, and in their returne burned a *Flussener*, being a brave new shippe, having 18. peeces of Ordnance, loaden with *Challery* Cheele and being now in their returne, met the third time with those *Legorne* Gallies, and chased them, but could not fetch them. In fine this voyage ended in 28. dayes, when they returned in safetie to *Argiere* with no little riches, glory and applause of the people: and now is come a new *Bashaw* to that City, and as custome is, the old must packe and be gone. Hee put off all his *Englisb*, *French*, and *Dutch* to *Ally Picbellin* generall of *Argiere*, a great man in substance, having besides his Lands and other riches 800. Christians slaves; and a great Tirant. He respected no man above another, and in truth we were all exquisitely miserable that were his slaves. The 23. of *August*, Anno 1637. we were re-inbarked on the Galley of *Norilla bay*: And the first of *September* they tooke Cape in *Spaine*, a little towne eight leagues to the orient of *Allicants*; they landed

when first Aurora gave her light, and continued the fight till one or two of the clocke in the afternoone, besides the spoiles, they brought from thence 315. Christians; the women and children the next day they sent upon a Galley for *Argine*, but put all the men to the Oare; the third *disco* they tooke the towne of *Cape Paul*, which resisted from morning till foure a clocke in the afternoone; in all which time neither there nor at *Cape* appeared one man either for resistance, or intelligence: they harrowed the Castle, tooke all the Towers to the Castle of *Guardall mare*, and so westward, till they came to *Titumone* in *Barbary*, where the generall tooke in sixty thousand peeces of eight for his accompt proper. And after they returned for the coast of *Spain*, as a terrour, and had done much more damage to the *Spaniard*, but they were twice prevented by *English* Shippes, they returned for *Cape*, and gave *Scala Franca* to the *Spaniards*, who visits their forlorne friends, and the unhappy men made spectators of that place where they received their disaster. In summe, good quarter was performed to them; when at the fine of 30. dayes returned to *Argine* with acclamations of joy of the inhabitants, all the house tops being covered with women crying *Allahab, Allahab*, with salutation of Cannons and generall rejoycing of the people: it was now *October*, and we hoped that yeares toyle was past, for so hath beene their custome to repose the winter; I meane from Galley-navigations, & to the slaves advantage, for although they worke hard all day on land yet they rest at night, and injoy their fills of water (which is precious in the Gallies) but what is not too little for the unsatiable gulfe of unhumaine desires. Altho the Generall would ingrosse the whole world to himselfe, *plus habes, plus aures*. Another voyage must be made this yeare, and was with six Gallies, but ended in the expence, of what they had formerly gotten, their best fortune was, they safely returned to their homes: two Gallies were detained in the port to carry Souldiers to the orient garisons, and my lot fell to goe upon one of them; and now preferred, began the worst condition of Gally Slaves: our furthest port was but 100. Leagues, to *Bana*; a goodly *Mooris* Citie, and famous countrey; I meane for its fertilitie as abundant in all necessaries for the life of man, and I say famous, in that being a City where Saint *Augu-*

*stine*

*fine* was borne, from whence 129. Souldiers were to goe for *Constantina*, founded by *Constantine* the Great, our Country man, and first Christian Emperour, in which City are yet so many apparent footsteps of Christianitie, over whose walls and gates are so many verses, written both in Greeke and Latine of excellent esteem; for rare antiquities, many whereof were sent me by *Rungabars*, which went thither of my acquaintance, but my escape hath left them, and that happily in *Argiere*, as never meaning to returne for their acclamation; being glad I have so escaped: suddaine and unexpected events are those that cause most admiration: *Monsieur de Maquis*, *French* generall is now at Sea with 15. of his Kings shippes, and commission to infranchise the *French* Slaves, yet it seemes the god *Neptune* was wrath with them, for with a storme at Sea, their Fleete was seperated, and most of them forced to returne for *Aderalles*. Having spent their Masts, and received other misfortunes; yet all Commissioned if accident should seperate them, *Argiere* Road should be their randevous: 400. *Turkes* and *Moors* they brought with them to exchange for their *French*; very confusedly arrived some of them to the Port. First two shayle, one of 36. peeces of Ordnance, whereof *Broomoy* of *Rowell* was Captaine, and another of 28. peeces of Ordnance, good quarter was offered them by the *Algiers*: *Gronnoys* Purser comes ashore, without a hostage, professing a visit to the *French* Councell: at the instant was in the Road, and ready to depart two ships of *Argiere*, the one of 40. and the other of 28. peeces of Ordnance, both bound for *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, and well knowne to *Forans* Purser; two such shippes never went out before from *Argiere*, for besides the excessive Riches of their loading, and passengers of greater wealth of that Citie, bound in pilgrimage to the solemnities of the *Meco*, one shippe of them had knowne in her above three hundred thousand *Solmanies* in Gold, each *Solmanie* worth their seven shilling *English*, the Purser returnes to his shippes, who were both riding without Command, the Councell sends the *Trugman* to have them come in, or depart their Road, to which they presently obeyed; nor can I give them any terme of better grace; they stand to the West, and within an hower after weighs the *Turke*, who since have ended their voyage continually



tinently, and returned to *Argiere* with great riches. Three dayes after being the 11. of *October* arrived that noble Captaine, and glory of the *French* nation, Mounſieur de *Mantie* in a goodly ſhippe of 58. peeces of Braſſe Ordnance alone, and anchored without command. The *Duana* or Councell ſends to know what he came for, hee answered to demand his Kings ſubjects, which they diſlegally detained; with answer returned, the *Turke* ſends their *Trugman*, commanding Mounſieur preſently to depart, or come under command, other wayes hee ſhould know more from them. Captaines were convocated, and the *Duana* determined *Abdera Manrine*, of the *Moore* nation, a right valiant, and expert Seaman, ſhould be preſently armed to goe forth and fetch him in: but Monnſieur weighed, put out his bloody Flagge and departed. The 13. *diſto* came in another of the ſame Fleete, and put out a white Flagge, uſing many other ſignes to parlie, but in the night went out two Gallies, whereupon the *French* diſtruſting the worſt, let ſlip her Cable and Anchor, and was the next day weighed by the *Turke*, & carried to their *Magazine*, which ſaved them a labour.

Ill newes hath wings, its now the 18. *diſto*, when advertiſſement comes to *Argiere* of the taking *Aſatius* of *Ally* the Generals, and they make it the common cauſe, alledging the *French* met with her upon the coaſt of *Barbary*. A goodly prize ſhe had beene, for in her, beſides rich loading, was in ready Caſhe 70000. peeces of Eight. The whole inhabitants now boyles, the *French* Councell is ſent for, and without any litigation of his cauſe is by the great *Duana* or Councell adjudged to be burnt at *Babelmach* gate. Alſo *Iacus Santo*, that paid the rents of the *Baſtione* condemned to be hanged at *Bahſſon*, uſual places of Chriſtians martirdome; 18. thouſand peeces of Eight a yeare payd the ſayd *Santo* to them; A man which formerly had ſwayed, a perſon of great experience in the Countrey, and well ſtudied in the Art *Machivell*, and much hated by the poore *French* Captives as a perturber to their infranchiſements. In ſine, no rod is ſo fit for a miſchievous man as his owne, through timour of death, they both would have turned *Turkes*, but not permitted nor could any thing aſſwage the fury of the *Duana*, but their deaths; yet ſome gave the word, that if they would dye *Turkes*, they ſhould be permitted, and that for



for the saving of their soules. *Ally* the Generall, for so is this gallant called, powerfull in the City, and the *Turkes* glory, interceded for them, giving many pertinent, and powerfull reasons for their remission. The damage sayd he that is done is to me, as being sole owner of the said vessell, and her essentials, for which I desire no revenge for my owne periculus: but as I am yours, and all I have obliged to this City, if your honours thinke it requisite to revenge the affront done us, by this late Generall which with one onely shippe-outbraved us in our most happy and invincible Port, famous for vertue, and Ianeraries, whose valour hath shaken, and bectie a terrour unto the mef-beleevvers of all *Nazarine* Nations, more then 100. yeares. I have a just propention and am most prompt to adventure my life and substance in this most noble Cities quarrell, and that the time of the yeare is now improper to invade any of the *French* territories. I esteeme it most convenient there be presently armed six Saile of Gallies, for the surprising of the *Bastione*, to make a spoyle of what they finde there, as well of people as others, which will be sufficient satisfaction to us for the present, and a reall demonstration to that *Tralesian* nation, how little we esteemed them. This oration highly esteemed was received as an Oracle, & the *Duana* commands the expedition of the Gallies, who in two dayes were provided and the 19. of *December* at noone, without making booke, thy rowed from *Argiete*, and in three dayes arived at the *Bastwin*; no sooner Anchored, but Mounseur the Governour with other *Messieurs* comes aboard to kisse the hand of *Ally* the Generall: in fine many *Madamysse*, and the people there were curious to see so great a man; the visit and complement ended, the Governour began to take leave of the Generall, who now demands entertainment in the *Bastione*: Mounseur promises no man more welcommer, they goe on land together; but instantly followed such a crew of *Turkes* as they presently became masters of the *Bastione*. Mounseur that had *Ciceroes* eares, dissident of the event, of so unusuall a change, shifts himselfe from the Generall, takes Horse, and happily recovered to *Barko*, a Castle of the *Ienewayes*, and escaped captivitie, 312. were then captivated with 120. thousand peeces of eight in ready monies, 400. Hogsheads of wine was there slaved, the lose

redowning to the *French* more then 100. thousand pounds sterling besides the benefit which they made by the Scale of 100. thousand Ducsters a yeare declared, and so much for the *French* affaires with *Argire*. Servility and bondage to an ingenious Spirit is worse then death, which is common to all, this to the miserable. The danger of the Seas now keepes the *Turky* at home, and wee Gally slaves not to be idle, are set to hayling the Cart in lew of Horses, some to sell water, to chop the Vineyard, and others to builde houses: in the interim I am devising some course of way to effect my libertie: five of us combines together to take a Boate some two miles from the Towne which frequently loaded Ballast; there having constantly but one *Turky* and two *Christians* Roars in her; more Oares must be gotten, a Mast and Sayle, otherwise it had beene madnesse, and to plunge our selves into more mischief: in fine, foure Oares, a Mast and Saile, *Boraches* for water, Bread and Compasse was provided, but all the difficultie was to get them out. For a peece of Eight and halfe I got a *French* man native of Saint *Mally*; who had a good Mule to carry all, hee and I loaded it, our act was just, but none of the wisest; and the *French* man fit for the purpose, we went in company to the towne gate without question, but the ward overthrew the carriage, as too suspicious, and layd hands of the *French* man, who doubting nothing of the sufficiency of my warrant, having told him they were to be carried to my patrons Garden: in sum, I seeming all desperate whiles the *French* man was looking about for me to make answer, I left him, who could not accuse me, as neither knowing my name, my patron, nor where I dwelt. The poore man afterward with his partner, and a Roague mearely maintained to prevent the escape of *Christians*, sought me, but I kept house till the wonder was over, and was truly grieved for the detrimment the poore man suffered by blowes, not any wayes worthy blame in me, as seeking my libertie; the poore man afterwards divers times met mee, drew his knife and would have kil'd me, so which hee ever made deepe protestations with a great deale of *French* fury, which my *English* resolution cared not for; its not the ill event of an action that can disanimate a good Spirit, the weake faint with every succeeding trouble, but the good heart recollects a double courage

rage: In affliction we were afterwards more jolly company, being 13 and all *English*, who did joyne and make a Purse of 60. peeces of eight; our desire was to build a Boate, my selfe the man elected to provide all necessaries, and made sole treasurer. My first inquisition was for a convenient Garden, and such a one as was manured by *English* men; a very commodious one was found, 27. Deale boards I bought, and had them sawed and carried forth, our Vessel flowred, pitched and chalked; when within two nights wee should have beene all ready to depart, unfortunately one of our Carpenters discovered himselfe by carrying his Rule open in his hand, when comming without the gate, he thrust it up under his Doublet, was espied by a *Moore*, who gave advice to *Dell Isban* the Spie, who with his company tracked him into the Garden, the subtle Roague taking his best advantage hid himselfe untill the evening, and then came upon us naked, hee and his crew came armed, tooke six of us, and carried us to the *Bashawes* prison, where our patrons redeemed us paying 5. peeces of eight per head, three of my poore Countrey men were cruelly beaten, whereof one dyed, my patron then being *Armenie Mahamet Agga* bid me welcome without giving me one blow, but if it had beene *Ally* the Generall, I had lost my eares, and nose which is his custome. I was conscious to the calamities of my poore Countrey men, not that we could impute blame to one another, for I account every Christian obliged to use all possible attempts for the effecting his libertie; for a man doth not onely discover a pusillanimous heart, and indocible disposition in neglecting the least opportunitie, but also commit a sinne against God, who hath not given us wings to outlie our enemies, but reason to devise stratagems and hands to execute them.

It is many yeares since *Charles*, the first Roman Emperour of famous memory assaulted that city where he received the losse of many of his Gallies, and his Army dissipated, and its now the 27. of *March* 1638. when by a Diver was discovered much of the ruines of that *Armado*, and watched by the *Algiers*, the whole side of a Galley entire, and the Timber as new, besides three peeces of Brasse Ordnance, and five peeces of Plate, all without hurt or bruise, to which I was an ocular witnesse. Ambition is ever in trouble,  
and

and findes no intermission of painefull throwes, untill it hath brought forth its abortive desires: my patron and master of 800. Christian slaves is devising more then usuall employments, and such as caused great admiration amongst the people, and to adde to his greater fame; he sends for the most esteemed and best Architects of those countries, and commences most rare and sumptuous architectures, or edifices for the lodging of Souldiers, the thought of which caused a languishing dejection in all of us his slaves, as none of us exempted from those toyles which was to us an interminable vexation, (onely the divine goodnesse that might prevent it) neither was this our sole *Mult*, but greater was our castigation in being subject to so many Masters; as Builders, Gardiners, all spectators were our Commanders, and we obliged to obey. Lord what passions were in us miserable wretches, what with the impertinencie of our doctores, and our assiduous labours, as is no marvell that all things seeme offensive to a crased body: Maledictions wanted not to countermand the period of those Fabrickes; its time and truth that conquers, what the future of it may bee, is beyond my thoughts to determine: in a vast and confused manner wee left it when we were imbarqued on the Gallies, the ninth of *May*, 1638. and the eleventh, lanced from *Argiers* for that presupposed golden voyage, for that now *Ally* had promised to doe wonders.

Prosperitie begets pride, and pride goes before destruction; combination was timely made the last winter with the *Algiers*, and *Tunessians* for the uniting of their Sea Forts, and for what end, but for the performance of some great exploit, eight Gallies of the one, and as many more of the others were prepared, and armed. Who should bee Generall Commander was not questioned; as who would oppose *Ally* of *Argiers*, for greatnesse renowned in all *Africa*: not onely *Turkes* presumed to doe wonders, but also the Christians feared it; the one presuming on their strength, proudly boasted, they feared not all the Gallies of the *Messen* nations: In summe, Iewes and all made account the whole Orient of the *Mediterranean* Castle of Christendome should by this Fleete be destroyed, and the common Merchants  
of

of Christian slaves, prepared monies to buy, as if so many Slaves had been ready then in the Markets to be sold. But to the purpose, *Tunis* being in the way, the *Algiers* consent to goe thither and so much the timelier, because *Ally* would show himselfe in every Port by the way, the *Alarbus* flocke from all parts to him and hee being ambitious takes no little pride and glory in it. On the fourth of *June* wee came to *Besert*, but the *Tunisie* Gallies were gone from thence three dayes before with Ordnance and other munition to fortifie *Susa*. *Ally*, too great to enter the gates of this inferior Towne, was welcomed by the Senators or Councello without the wall, where he tooke Horse and posted for *Tunis*, whose King and whole *Duana* meets him upon the way, which was a great addition to his arrogance, and received him into *Tunis* a goodly Citie, and was sumptuously entertained and feasted; the inhabitants thought themselves honored that might have the sight of his person and to raise his glory to the height he is made by the Councell Generall of the whole *Navie*, and authorized to goe whether he pleased. The *Tunisie* Capitaine all obliged to his command none mollopolised against him; *Ally* sent for his Fleete to *Tunis* or the *Galletta* otherwise the ruines of *Carthage*; we must not be scene there but in the morning, and that with Flagges, Standards and Streamers waving, command was given to the Slaves to row proudly, which is with a long stroake one in halfe a quarter of an heure; the action, their heads bowed to the Oares Geroone, their fall with a caper, a princely sport to the spectators, and most royall of navigations, but the most vile of all slaveries to the subjected; Presents came from the Citie to the Gallies, white bread was not valued, there came such abundance that it fell to the Slaves Palat, wee having bene there seven dayes most welcome to the *Tunisie*. The *Tunisie* Gallies were arived, who were no sooner discried but the *Algiers* waighes to use the complement of meeting; and then he was the bravest Gallant that could show most Silke: And certainly their standards were (for their worth and curiositie of rare verses written in them in Letters of Gold in the *Turkish* language) to bee admired. They gave each other their valleyes of small shot and their Ordnance, and so ended their saluration.



Their thoughts travelled within them as a woman in labour, who findes no rest till she be delivered. And they to hasten their designes went to *Porta serena* to talow, and with all celeritie set forward for the Christian shore. The first ship we met withall was the *Love of London*, neare the Ile of *Panalloria*, shee was a goodly shippe and the weather faire, but the *Turke* had nothing to say to her, wee were next in chafe of five Christian Gallies who nimble got from us: In the morning we arrived at *Strombello* where we put ashore a Frigate of *Naples*, the men all ran ashore, three of them whether wilfully or otherwise I know not, but were devoured by those affrighting fiers perpetually burning, able to invoke remorse in the most Flagitious and obderate hearts, the noyse being like the roarings of Hell. The others advised the *Turke* that those Gallies which they had chased were of the Citie of *Naples*; and not onely so, but which is most to be lamented to see how voluntary Christians are to discover the greatest secrets though to the ruine of their owne countries, for what places hath the *Turke* taken but by the information of spies, natives of those places, who casting off grace, after their information receive rewards and turne *Turke*, and are instruments to ruinate their whole posteritie. I have knowne three that have Pilated the *Turke* to the place where they were borne, and beene instruments in the captivating of their owne fathers and mothers and all their Lineage, taking their parts of the price for which their Parents were sold for in the Market, which served them for spending money, on whores, in Tavernes, and for worse vices. These Neapolitanes advised the *Turke* of two Gallies of that Citie, loaden with Silkes, whose Cargassones were of excessive value, and bound for *Ismay*, and must passe that way and that within three dayes, but God turned that counsell to foolishnesse, for had they attended the time they could not have missed them.

*Ocuma*, a Citie in *Calabria*, and in the kingdome *Naples* was next aimed at as a place of riches, and in it esteemed 3000. people at mid day, having stroke downe their Masts, they Boaged for that place, yet made such delayes as that they came not thither till faist day, but landed boldly, the people that could, did runne away, the *Turke* took the Citie and rifled it, and brought away



115. persons, one whereof was the Bishop of that place, and 15. Nunnes, the chiefe of which was Cosen German to the Prince of *Rockella*, the other were impotent and aged people: then was the whole Coast in an uproare, and as we were passing by, they let flye their Ordnance at randome, but the Turke to amplifie his glory to the ignominie and reproaches of the Italian, passed through the vally of *Messena*, that City thundered but to little purpose, onely to shew the Turke what they could doe if they were neerer; the bold Turke landed upon the maine, and set on fire their houses, burnt fisher boates, passage boates, houses, and travellers, provillions, without feare, baryed all the Coasts, killing beeves, and other Cattle, and setting whole fields of corne on fire and committing many other outrages, to the great damage of the Country: in so much, as it was disliked by some Turkes themselves, and being now come to *Rockella*, they met with a *Neapolitan* ship of 20 gunnes, and having discharged 3. of them, they took her, and afterward set fire on her, and then being insolent were ready to attempt any thing, their prosperity made them mad. *Malapane* a Renegado of the Greeke Nation, who runne away with a Gally of the great Turkes, which he sold in *Tunnie*, for 26000. peeces of eight, informed them of a Citie lately sunke: wherein of many thousand Soules which perished by that disaster, there onely remained about 400 persons possessing great riches, living in cottages erected for their present necessities, his information was most joyfully received, and the projector not a little proud to be the Instrument of so great a benefit. The attempt was prosecuted, and at midnight 1500. Turkes Landed to captivate and spoyle those imagined more than distracted and forlorne people: *Malapane* was generall conductour and he brought them to the Citie, which the day shewed them to be standing, and sumptuous, who sent them such Orators, as made them use more haste backe than good speede. This Citie was well knowne to *Alie* Capitaine *Bashaw*, who with 80. Gallies, and a power on Land, battered it 3. dayes and returned with shame, it is called *Cotrone*, and lyes within 6. leagues of Cape, *St. Maris*, the entring in of the Gulfe of *Venice*.

Thus was *Italy* the eye of Christendome infested by these

**Revert.** The *Levant* wind being high caused them to continue skale there for 7. dayes space within a league of that City, in which time the *Turke* foraged the Country, tooke many of the inhabitants that lived in villages, and remote houses, their Gallies heads all day on Land and they cutting wood, making water, and dressing pillow a chiefe dish, pleasing their pallats: the Native appeared in all this time for resistance, therefore by Imagination they Reigned Kings, the wind calming withall celeritie they advance, for their great exploit: but he that with his incomprehensible eye seeth the actions and discerneth the intentions of all men, disposing things according to his Divine Will, as celeriously sends an obstacle to perturb their way. Such a *Levant* wind as for securitie they were forced to returne to their former place of Randevous. The next intermission of such huge and unwonted gusts, they againe set forward, when not having rowed foure leagues, were repulsed by the like occasion, no sooner re-ankared, but that furious Element, converts it selfe to calme mildnesse, and now the third time attempts the accomplishment of their high Ambition, and are repulsed, had they not bene more insensate than errationalls, they could not but have repaired to the consideration from whence their so often countermand proceeded: in summe, God reserving them for a greater castigation, calmes the wind, and they joyously advances, and now got Cape S. *Marier*, the most orientallist part of *Italy*, and not to be discovered, strikes the Gallies Mast into the Cushea, or downe upon the Decke, and each rowes who shall be the formasse, to arrive to that middle Island in the Gulf of *Venice*, or as the *Italian* calls it *Is. Isella de Metbia*, the 3000. Christians promised them by the spie, a man of more than sixtie yeares of Age, and one that had lived a Christian in a Captives estate, 37. yeares, this great bootele is now in an attained aggetation, stately *Carria*, a Citie in *Sclavonia*, ocularly presents her selfe unto them, the bagge or stroke of the Oare is reinforced to no little ditrament of the poore Christians, the All-sufficient God conscious to their indurances, commands the wind to Countermand the inexorable cruelties of their oppressors, by whose furie the *Turke* is desperated of better fortunes, nor had any of them the least hope but to have perished in  
that

that tempest: the Turke ignorant of the coast in this extasie, implors the knowledge of some Christian, to whom the danger of death was alike equall, and obtained, all consenting for the preservation of so many Christians lives, they harboured them in the port of *Vollonia* in the Duchie of *Albaine*, but man that is not so sensible of the perfect health, as of the least sicknesse, so no sooner was this danger over, having recollected good tackling, with other necessities, they reconsulted whether to goe; all of them deeply protesting never to returne to *Argere* without sufficient purchase, answerable to so many difficulties endurances, & so great an adventure, their first project ever approved the best, for that in that Island there were at least 300. Christians; beside rich pillage and no difficultie in taking it, as being unfortified, yet others contrary opinioned, opposed, alleaged the danger of the sea, which for a time caused a demurre in some of them; yet concluded that when that should faile, they would fall upon some Greeke Towne, which lived under the Great Turkes obedience, and let his greatnesse take it how he would, they cared not, *Sollymon Agga* governor of the Country, advertised *Allie* the Generall the neernesse of *Corfu*, and of 2 Gallie asles, and 20. Gallies alwayes kept there by the state of *Venice* to defend their seas, who without all question, would soone come to have intelligence of their being there, but *Allie* bravely replies, not to care for all the Gallies of *Venice* much lesse for those in *Corfu*, *Mabornet Bey* a man better considerate and Captaine of the *Tunise* Gallies, with other Captaines of both Cities intreats him to get some other Port for better securitie, but all Councell, the purchaser of goodnesse is contemned by him, newes is at *Corfu* of these Gallants being in *Vollonia*. *Marino Capella* Proveditore or generall of the *Armata*, withall religious care uses more than ordinary expedition, for the Arming his Navie; in a day and a night they are provided and ready, and Saturday morning, *June 8.* arrives in that Port with his whole *Armata*: the Turkish Gallies then at skale, their powers upon the Land; this *Vollonia* is a great Bay of 5 Leagues deepe or long, Land lockt on both sides, it hath in the plaine a great Castle and well fortified, and in it a great number of excellent brasse Ordnance; upon the hill or mountaine of

exceeding great height is another Castle over-seeing a great part  
 of the Country, and farre discovering at Sea; which Castle disco-  
 vering the *Venetian* Navie, shot a warning peece, the word now  
*furatendo*; for we had then our tents up to keepe us from the wea-  
 ther, which then rained, thundred, and lightned in most terrible  
 manner, it is now time the Turke looke about himselfe, they let  
 slip their Cables, and roade under the great Castle; there being  
 in sight those that before they cared not for now seares them: It is  
 too much to be a speaker and a dooer, the deepest waters are the  
 least heard, whereas the shallowest makes the greatest noyses; the  
 Turke is now consulting for best order of defence, and by gene-  
 rall consent brings their poores to the shoare, and their prowes to  
 the Sea, their Gallies lashed one to another, only leaving distance  
 for the slaves to use their Oares, for the Gallies order; the fowle  
 weather and abundance of raine made the *Venetian* all improper  
 to give an assault that day. Sunday morning after the performan-  
 ces, and rites of Christianity, they put abroad their flagges, and  
 standard, and with drummes and trumpets, advances in the front  
 where the two Gallyasses thundering with their Artillerie, before  
 the smaller Gallies Ordnance could doe execution. *Allis* the  
 Generall now solicits the vertuous *Musapha* Captaine of the  
 Castell to defend his Navie and people from the violence of the  
*Nazerian* misbelievers, which with store of peces of eight hee  
 effected, as the French Proverbe sayes, silver answers to all; it is  
 so powerfull a prevailer with that Nation of the Turke, that  
 giving them money with one hand, they may put out their eyes  
 with the other; powder and Gunners are sent into the Castle;  
 which is not a trivial one but containes an English mile in circum-  
 ference: in sum, it is a place strong both by Art & Nature, having in  
 it more than 150 peces of brasle Ordnance, the best that ever I  
 saw. *Musapha*, the Captaine now displayes the Horse Taile, or  
 royall insigne of the great Turke, and stoutly defends the *Barbarisces*  
 partie, the fight is hot on both sides, and in sight of the Castle,  
 had the *Venetian* continued it but halfe an houre longer the *Barba-  
 risces* had all leapt into the Sea, and left their Gallies and 4500.  
 Christians captives to their vertue, but as to the unfortunate there  
 never wants succeeding troubles; in the interim this disaster be-  
 fell

fell us, one of the Captaines of the Gallies lost his arme, upon which she retired, disension falling betwixt the *Venetians*, the major part of the Captaines commanded a retreat, contrary to the will of that noble Generall *Marine Capella*, who for his worth and valour may be ranked amongst the greatest Captaines of those times. Thus ended that fight which had continued neare three houres to the glory of the *Turke* for that present, who for joy gave their selves out cries, *Alla, Alla, Mahomet*, and *Rosallah*, which is God, God, alone; and *Mahomet* his prophet thundering with their great Ordnance and vallies of small shot, in derision of the Christian vertue, whiles the *Venetian* retired to their place of first anchoring. Immediately sent a Gally for *Venice* to advise the Serenissimo Prince and illustrious Senate, what occurred; Demanding their future pleasures concerning those *Turkish* Pirates: there's many Snake lies hid under Stawbury leaves for all this great flash of the *Turkish* glory; they are yet timorous what the event will be, and to prevent the worst, the same night they disbarqued all their Christians, carries them a mile into the country, and erected Tents in the field for their randavowes, being all well coupled tenne and tenne together in chaines, they also makes a Trench oppose to their Gallies to play the brave fellows in, and having beene blocked up by the *Venetians* neare a moneth growes weary and distastefull of such command: in summe the one and the other having their especialls of each others condition; the *Turke* is informed the *Venetian* to be very slenderly manned, as not having one Gally with another above fortie, some but thirtie Souldiers, which indeed was true: the *Turkes* are now affained, and blames somes cowardlinesse, and withall haste tallowes and prepares their Gallies which are soone accommodated, but before a supply of Souldiers is come to the *Venetians* from *Cyprus*, but without the *Turkes* knowledge they now call a councill and concludes to send *Mustapha* Captaine of the Castle to treat with the *Venetian* Generall; and under that pretence to spy out and discover their Forces. *Adastapha* goes to them, parlies with *Marine Cappella*, and according to their wonted custome, falls to dissimulation, exhibits *Alla*'s letter to that Generall, demands by his permission and favour free passage; for  
that



that he came not thither prepenſedly, but being bound for *Conſtantinople* to ſerve his Emperour was put into their Seas by extremitie of weather, and to authenticate it, exhibited to the *Venetian* Generall, the great *Turke* letter, but *Marin Capella Semper Idem*, reſuſeth all treatie with them, and had good cauſe of incredulitie by good intelligencers. *Maſtopha* returnes with this answer, that if they would come forth they ſhould bee moſt welcome, and courageouſly received, but to their owne perills; and that if it fortuneth they to carry him, he muſt have patience: but if it fortune he to carry them, as he hoped in the mercy of Jeſus and the verue of their parron S. *Marke* he ſhould, they muſt have the like: he alſo ſaw the *Venetians* well armed, and having delivered this answer to *Ally* hee is not a little perplexed; the *Venetians* on their parts as vigellent as the *Turke*, had there eſpecially ſome *Turke*s, others *Albineſſes*, and *Jewes* of the countrey, by whom hee got daily information of the *Turke*s proceedings, excellently well playd on their parts; they imployed *Turke*s averie in religion and condition to the Chriſtians, who without ſuſpition every day eate and dranke with the enemy: Conſequently the better able to informe the *Albineſſes* and *Jewes* they imployed to accuſe the validitye or invaliditie of the *Turke*s reports, the *Venetians* conformable to good intelligence, ordereth his *Armata*s, the *Gallyeſſes* were placed where the *Turke*s muſt paſſe, if they attempted it; and every night having their Frigats and Boats which came under the Caſtle walls, and to the very Prowes of the Gallies which ſo daunted the *Turke*s that they now utterly diſſiſted from their reſolution of combate, and all amott are deviſing a new way to ſecure the Slaves, if the *Venetians* ſhould land his Forces, and ayme to fetch them off by force: 500. of us were put into a Tower in the Caſtle; all lying 10. and 10. in chaines, a place as darke as Pitch, and a foot thicke in duſt, but its now ſeven weekes ſince the arrivall of the *Venetian Armata*s in this Port, and their *Gally* ſent to *Venice* for further order is returned, the Prince and Sinod authenticats *Marin Capella*s doings, that what his excellence ſhould doe, ſhould bee well done, nor does hee omit any time to illuſtrate his zeale to the divine majeſtie and valour to reneate ſo many miſcraſe enemies to the faith of Chriſt: who at breake

of day commences a second battaile with thundering off great Ordnance, and vallies of small Shot; for although the *Venetians* carries not so many Souldiers in their Gallies as the *Turke* does, yet have they this advantage of them, that upon any occasion they arme their *Bomavollies* and condemned men, who upon promise of libertie or other reward will fight bravely; the *Turke* leaves their Gallies and runnes into the Castle, Christians they force to be Gunners, the two Galliasles with 4. other smaller Gallies, batters that Castle whilst the others board the Turkish Gallies, lay their sails to them, and roase them away; thus Nobly did the *Venetian* end this fight in lesse than an houre, to their glory and the infamie of the *Barberiscos*: great murmurings were now amongst the *Turkes* against *Ally* their Generall, who has no other way to escape their fure and revenge, but by open handed liberalitie, wherein he promised to relieve the Souldiers present necessitie: In summe his generositie is universall to the reliefe of that ruinated company, as well Christians as *Turkes*, and he promised the remuneration of all the Captaines, by refurbishing them with as many Gallies as they had lost. The hurleburly with these glorious proffers being over, *Ally* now seekes all the coast, and recollects the greatest blot the *Venetians* had made against them, which he since presented to the great *Turke*, whom he intercedes for remuneration and revenge, urging a breach of peace, in that the *Venetian* surpris'd their Gallies in one of his Masters Ports. But three dayes after that fight he marched from *Vollonia* to *Sellenico* in *Arcadia*, leaving behind him onely fiftie eight Christians in great indisposition, whereof my selfe was one, so feeble as accounted a dead man; but such is the goodnesse of God as indureth daily: It pleased the divine Majestie to keepe mee in a languishing sicknesse. I was three times recovered, and three times downe in relapse of a most violent Fever, but thanks bee unto God that hath not given me over as a prey to their teeth; in 35. dayes after returned a *Bullabash* of *Argiere*, with order from our Patron or Master *Ally*, to carry us all for *Arcadia*, but the *Bullabash* returned thither onely with seventene men, which were indifferently recovered, some being dead, and the rest very sicke, but God so provided for me, that I was consciously commiserated

sed by the *Bullabasse*, who left mee to receive better fortune.

Certaine *Turkes* were left with us as Guardians or Keepers, others to over-see those materialls belonging to the Gallies, landed before their surprisall, whereof the chiefe was *Adurate*, by a Renegatha of the *Corsees* nation, a person of great honour in *Argire*, Lievetenant Generall of the *Armathe*, a father in Law to *Ally* the Generall, a man of an hundred and foure yeares of age, whose desire was to die in the face of Christians fighting the battell of *Mabomet*, three dayes after the *Bullabasse* departure dyed in *Vollonia*.

God that had preserved us in so many inevitable dangers, did also restore some of us to more then an ordinary strength of body, from so great feebleness and such poore meanes for recovery: no sooner were wee able to stand upon our legges, but we are studious how to bring to passe our libertie; fourteene of us being in reasonable strength resolves to give the attempt, yet some pusellanimous, base spirit proves a Traytor, informes the Guardion of our intentions, and not onely so, as being resolved to runne away, but also to kill him; for his report we are all Castigated, and our case pittious. Command was given to the Souldiers of the Castle to looke vigilently unto us; that death is better then so base a life, nor could this deter or disanimate us from our resolution to attaine libertie or death, no time so fit as the present, come what will come.

All were in chaines, foure and foure except a *Spaniard*, the supposed deare friend of our Guardion, and my selfe dispencer of the house; it fortun'd our Guardion to goe to the next towne, called by them *Despera* some mile off, in whose absence wee used such Art as we got all the rest out of chaines, and the Locks againe so put in, as to be taken out with our fingers; in the evening returns our Keeper, well fuddled or well drunke, whereby no search was made to our Fetters that night: It being *Saterday*, the 22. of *October* 1638. betwixt twelve and one houres in the night we rose together, two rouses the ablest men amongst us, throw their Coates over their faces and would not goe: A *Gerse* man, and by trade a Cooper, was so drunke that he could not goe, but my

my griefe is for those poore soules, whose indisposition was such as they could not goe; I was conscious to their pittious moanes but could not helpe them, what became of our Keeper I cannot tell, my consorts told me they had not done him any violence; hee had good clothes and some peeces of eight, of which wee tooke not any with us, but left all, as a testimony of our generosities as to contemne all terrene materials, preferring penurious libertie before Fetters of Gold: our provision was some bread, and we also carried a *Boracho* for water, and a double Rope, with which we scaled the Castle walls: In this manner wee departed, foure *English* men, one *Welsh* man, a *Gerse* man, two *French* men, one *Spaniard*, one *Majorcine*, a *Neapolitane*, a *Greeke*, and a boy of *Maha*; in our passing through the Castle, although it be full of houses and people, we heard onely the barking of a Dogge, and having gone neare two miles, took the shore side for our director. God that never failes those that trust in him, so provided for us, that we found two Boates, one of them having a Masse standing, her we embraced, and sunke the other, to prevent their persuing after us; and having rowed two nights and a day, wee recovered the Ile of *Corfu*, and landed at a Monistary called *Saint Catterines*, where we were courteously received by the *Greeke* Fathers; at noone wee rowed to the Monistery of *Madone*, where wee had intelligence of a Gally being some two miles from thence cutting wood, and that night to goe for the Citle of *Corfu*. The Capitaine *Illustrissimo de Molina* entertained us with all courtesiereceived us into his Gally, and carried us for that Citle and presented us to the providitor of the Island; who after our examination not a little to his content, sent us to the generall Gally of *Venice*, where we had a supper and lodging that night, and the next day a Passe, and imbarcation for *Venice*: being now to render thanks unto the Lord who has done this great worke for me in delivering me from such an inextrecable labarinth of misery, blessed be God that hath broken that snare, and set my feete in a large roome, not unto us O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name be the glory; I am now in my way to *Venice* upon the Gally of *Comterine*; the first skale we made was at *Budway* in *Epire*; our second at *Catrisa*, a sumptuous City in *Sclavonia*; our third at *Rogonsen*, famous for antiquitie

antiquitie and strength, being an absolute Sinurie, having many other Cities to her obedience, and in joying an ample patrimony, onely its her misery to be tributary to the great *Turke*, to whom for dissimulation they pay yearly 40000. peeces of eight: our fourth ankering was at *Lessina*, our fift at *Spellata*, our sixt at *Sabainica*, a sweet Citie famous for her Port and invincible Castle in the Sea; our seventh at *Zara*, a sumptuous and spacious Citie; we are shortning our way and come to Saint *Peter* in *Dalmatia*, and also passed other Cities not so remarkable as the rest, I doe therefore omit to nominate, at *Polla* in *Istra* wee met with the generall Gally of *Argier*, and sometime the glory of *Barbery*, which with one more presented by the *Venetians* to the Pope are all that remaines of that 16. Gallies of the *Turke*, the rest being sunke in *Corfu*: wee are come to *Ruena*, a pretty Citie and most fertile Countrey, and from thence to *Perinea*, a Citie destroyed by the *Popes* excommunication: In summe with sight of other Cities I arrived in *Venice*, where I imbarked upon the great *Charles* of *Bristol*, and having beene at *Seselmes* and *Zaunt*, am in agetation to survive to see the naturall place of my habitation.

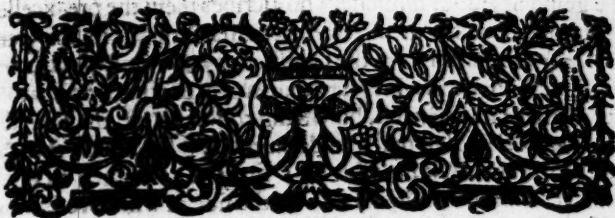
Thus have I recorded a plenary memoriall of my seven yeares bondage, but not the severall accidents of my indurances, there wanting in me ability to devulge them, for as there is no calamitie can befall a man in this life which hath the least parallell to this of Captivitie, neither are the indurances of Captives equall, although the least without the divine assistance were insupportable; yet are they all easie in Comparison to that of the Gallies which is most inhumane and diabollicall and such as doth rather, imperverseth men then Repleate any good humour in them; good fortune to mee is a singular motive to modesty, and a forcible spurre to moderation; prayers winne mee, menaces subject me, favours relent mee, feares imperverseth me: also, such are their ditraments, as causeth them to curse the day of their Nativities, and the parents that engendred them, and if it were to dye to curse God himselfe, I speake it, with awfull timour: in their passions they renounce heaven; *S. Peter*, and all sanctitie; in their agonies or discontents, they vespally spit against the wind, disputing whether God and Nature  
be



be conspired against them, when it is either calme or contrary; for a drop of water they would pawne their soules, and often are constrained to drinke of the Salt Oceans; their repast at best but bread and water, and for want of sleepe are in continuall extasies; the strokes of the Oare is dollerous, and with its aufideousnesse many splits their hearts at it, in this miserie all things makes against themselves; the scorching heate now penetrates their brains, their flesh is burned off their backes, when anon they are as much pinched with cold: strong fetters are their neereft consorts from which they are never exempted, unlesse for equall miseries; their repose, when they have any, is sitting, their pillow the banke up right, and that dubble, not having so much roome as to stretch their legges; their sleepe when they have any is an houre in twelve, and that at night, when the one halfe Roaes and the other slumbers: a call of a Whisell awakes them all three hundred or more of them, their audiance and leape must be altogether; the discipline take Oare in hand, the stroke regular and punctiall, their heads shaved unto the skull, their faces disfigured with disbarbing, their bodies all naked, onely a short linnen paire of breeches to cover their privities, they Mount and fall like *Appes* and *Camille*, for so is the command: from Poop to Prow nothing but excecration and passing of blowes: Who has not his head and face broken, all their bodies pearled with a bloody sweate? Nay, which of their sences is not a window to let in sorrow? if chased by the Christian Gallies, by whom they may berelieved, they are then forced to put might and maine, to runne from them, the Turkes standing with drawne sables over their heads, and if by seabelnes any faints, has his Armes or head Cut off: they are beaten to put on their clothes and beaten to take them off, they are beaten, to eat, drinke, sleepe, and wash, and are beaten for doing any of these; what shall I say more of these exorbitant men, who had they the vertue of patience, reposing sure confidence in the Divine Majestie, I presume, God would deliver them, so wishing them grace, whilst lamenting their estates, left in those torments, many of whom I love most deare, doe end this discourse, desiring God to send them libertie.

*The End of the First Booke.*





## THE SECOND BOOKE:

Wherein is contained the discription  
of *Argere*, its first rising to this Greatnesse, its  
Government, the particular denomination of its Go-  
vernors, its Revinewes, its Forces by Sea and  
Land, its Victories, its Inhabitants, its Lands,  
Territories, and Riches.



Ow many thousand of the European  
people have not only lost their estates  
and beene utterly ruinated; but also  
what an innumerable Company of  
Christian soules, hath beene perverted  
by the Citie of *Argere*, is by misera-  
ble experience, knowne unto most  
people: so her fame on the contrary  
hath spred it selfe unto all the *Mabo-*  
*metan* Nations, insomuch as *Chineses*,  
and those other *Esterne* people have beene allured unto her, in  
all parts of the Great Turkes Dominions, and amongst the fierce  
and warlike *Tartars*, she is termed *Sultan Ioffier* the Golden and  
King of Cities: here Souldiers are of the bravest and most  
despera-

desperateſt of all Turkes, ſo eſteemed for valour and that with the grand Signiour himſelfe, who aſcribes them the pre-excellence of vertue above his owne Ianiſſaries, this City was in the yeere of Grace, 1414. taken from the Chriſtians by *Barba Roſha*, and other 32. Turkeſe Pirats in a Frigate accedentially putting into that Port, yet hath for its ſituation, bordering to the Weſt, the Kingdome of *Muritanica*, Eaſt the Kingdome of *Cokoſſe*, South the *Zara*, and North the *Meditaranian* ſea: ſituated 5 leagues in the Bay called *Monta Fuſa* and is built on the ſide of a hill preſenting it ſelfe to the ſpectators at Sea, Eaſt, Weſt, and North, 8. or 10. leagues, in forme of a top ſaile hoyle, her houſes built ſtaire-like one over the other, enjoying a moſt wholeſome ayre, and pleaſant ſituation: ſcarce any houſe of the City but hath the proſpect of the Sea, there are in her many ſtupendious and ſumptuous edifices, though outwardly for the Major part preſent themſelves but ſimple and rude; her circuit doth not exceede 3. Miles, in which circumference are a multitude of people, and exceſſive Riches, in gold, plate, and houſhold furniture her women for beautie give place to none. So for their immunities are not to be paralleled by any, they have an Indies in diamonds, pearles, gold chaines, and other rich veſtures, inſomuch that it occaſioneth a Proverbe amongſt the Turkes, who ſayes there is three things that diſtroyes the world; the Chriſtians in Law, the Jewes in Feaſts, and they upon their wives. But having ſpoken in generall of the wealth of this Citie, I will alſo informe you who are the poſſeſſors of it; the Turke is he that fights for all, both by Sea and Land, and by his power as Conquerer keepes all the other ſort of the inhabitants as Vaffals in great ſubjection, yet in ſubſtance is but a ſlave unto them, as poſſeſſing goods by imagination, and the others poſſeſſing the eſſentialls: for the Moores and Tageriens are the owners of Lands and ſhips, and the onely Armorers of them, whom I may compare to the maine Sea, and the Turkes but as Rivelets or ſmall ſtreames to emptie themſelves in the great Ocean, for beſides their pay and ſhares, they get at Sea, they enjoy for the Major part but little others, of which the Tavernes Whores, and worſe Vices ſerve to ſung them: in ſumme, they are ſlaves to the toyles and hazards of Fortune and their auſiduous travels,

travells; and have a free exemption from them, untill they come  
to be Mulleballings and when Mulleballings having passed all offices  
and made all benefices, which their youthfull toyles may increase  
them in, they shoote their Arrows and unbend their bowes and  
are exempted from all having 40. shillings a month pay with  
houses, and enjoy a life yeare of all cares, yet some Turkes there  
are of them that are excessively rich, yet but few that are wise

### *Of its Description in Generall.*

**T**HIS City, on all parts, on the land, is walled, and of this  
city strength, it is also moated and trenched, besides being  
fenced upon a hill, that hath on the West side of it so great a  
dale and affirma, as by ordinary conjecture, there is no means pos-  
sible to assault her on that side. She hath a most sumptuous moat;  
and on the East side of it is a most excellent workmanship, the last  
of it, Northward, is the Sea gate, in which is placed  
16. pieces of beaſt Ordnance, the chiefest and strongest Fort to  
the Sea in that coast the Taper, in which are 14. pieces, of  
great weight, and good effect. many other block-houses are on  
the sides of the City generally walled to the sea, where ships  
of great strength may come within shelter, those and better her-  
etofore, but be in water, her edifices being as I have before  
rehearsed, and are all built with bricks, and are very stately, her  
streets narrow, and the inhabitants populous, so that if ever she  
be forced, it must be with a good fleet by sea, and also sufficient  
land Forces, must be necessarily required, her walls are abun-  
dantly stored with beaſt Ordnance: and upon two Mountains  
she hath as I may term them the bridle and the saddle, two Ca-  
stles, the one commenced in a night by Charles, the fifth Roman  
Emperour, the other built by the Tatars, each commanding  
the other, and both the City, there is also the Minaret, which  
they call the Alcaſaba, in which they hold their great Councell,  
it is also their Magazin or great store house, of Ammunition and  
Provision, and Treasure, in which is yearly layd up for their su-  
perfluous, 300000. ducats, accounting each ducat to be  
just



just English shilling, and this great place of strength is onely kept by 2000 *Balks* chiefe men in Counsell: to the West more halfe a mile, without the Cite is also *Babwin* Castle, built at the charge of a certaine Bashaw or vice King, of the *Rosse* Nation. When it was taken by *Barb Rosse*, it was no other, than a vast wilderness, but he following his pirasie, and getting wealth by that trade, had in short time great companies of Turkes and Allarbies resorting to him, whereby it greatly increased it, not to fame, commodiousnesse, nor beauty, untill *Philip* the third, King of *Spain* banished the *Mariscors*, from his Country, of which fort many came unto this Citty, whereby it increased in ingenuitie of Arts in Fortifications, in buildings, in planting fruites not knowne there before; in Arming ships with great allacitie, to doe spoile upon Christians, in exhausting the price of Captives, adding new torments to them, and by exacting great ransomes from them, to sponge them to the dregs, since whose arrivall so her, that Citty hath flourished to the Admiration of the *Turky* and is now become famous, for her high hand carried over all the Christian Navigations, and her great booties gotten daily from them, for her buildings, and they so compact, as there is not a foote of waste ground, or garden in all the Cities commodious for her abundance of Fountaines, in all parts of her, and conceivits for the passage of ordure and excrement from all houses and corners, honoured with Artificers, beautified with rich shops, and adorned with the abundance of all necessities, whereby the regallaring so Noble a Cite; all which she enjoys by the Industrie of the *Tegris*, and its perminencie by favour of the great *Turky*, whereby she hath so long reigned by the ruines of all Christians uncontroled: the great *Turky* lodging this theefe in his house, to no other purpose, nor will permit any Christian Prince to take revenge against his Cite, putting them off with imperative answer, that it is his, where although he Commands least, onely receiving from her 20000. peeces of eight a yeare, which is not payed him as a Tribute, but meereley as a reward, to this dissimulation in tollerating and protecting them in their most detested, inexcusable and infamous doings, participating in their Robberies, receiving besides other presents of boyes, which

if Gentlemen are customarily presented to him, for all which hee rewards them with the honour of wearing his Mooles coates, and their Captaines by sending them flagges, and other favours, as his greatnesse pleaseth to bestow upon them.

### Of its Government.

They have for their gimanse Ecclesiastical or Church government, chiefe of all other sorts of Priests, a *Muslie* which custome they have taken from the Christians, and has the title amongst them of an Arch-Bishop, and is of the *Arabian* Nation; many other sorts of Priests are amongst them, different to one another, as their severall habits doe demonstrate, which commonly goes under the name of *Tellops*, excepting their *Marabouts* esteemed men of greatest sanctitie by the *Arabians*, and the *Dervises*, of greatest estimation with the *Turke*. The chiefe in temporall matters is the *Cadie* or chiefe Justice, but to speake of those that sway in government, the greatest personage in that Citie, is the generall of the Gallies, who has his place for terme of life and yearly, 40000. shillings renew: there are also foure other personages as their *Eyes*, *Alcades*, or Generals of their Campes: the greatest person in Councell or other wayes, their sole director in matters of state is their *Hoffia* or Secratary; yet all of these oblied to the wills of the *Duanna*, or Councell, at whose pleasure are their preferments, honours, estates, and lives; they of the Councell being so absolute in themselves, as that they have infallibilitie and defectabilitie, power to make lawes and obtrude them, whereby all those afore nominated officers are but as Ciphers, serving onely as interpreters to them, whose will is their reason: they have no written Lawes, but observe tradition and customary statutes for their government; they seldome Judicate upon mature deliberation, but doe all in a fury: their custome is first to execute the delinquent, and after Judge him: to conclude, they have no certaine rules of Justice, but what their fancies leads them.



of *Purlevans* goes before to make way for their passage, which is the manner of welcomming this Kingly fellow to this Citie, and a naked Pallace, and himselfe as naked: the great men of the Citie present him for three dayes, many dishes of meat, which many of them have received, as hony in their mouthes, but it ever proves payell in the throat, yet hope is of that noble faculty as it is able to replenish his masters intigency and necessity with all things, its rare that any of them goeth away with almost a coate to his backe; two of them in any time went away miserable poore, having after the expiration of their cities, and the arrival of a new *Dishur*aine many richeths prisoners in chains, and their *Biquipags* as small, for three treasurers to *Musapha Dishur*, a man of 104. yeares of age, succeeding one another in place, did likewise succede each other in the manner of their deaths, who in 17. dayes time poysoned themselves one after another, wanting money to give the souldiers pay, and fearing what the fury of the *Dishurs* would doe unto them: *Dishur Dishur*, for the like cause they poynded in a blocke; never went any away safely. But *Ushur Dishur* sometimes my Patron, who was thought to carry substance with him, yet in his Vicegerencie was three times forced to take the *Miradur* house for sanctuary to save his life, he had no fortune extraordinarily helped him had other wayes inherited the miseries hereditary to this *Dishur*; yet wants there not those who sollicite and make friends, and give moneyes to obtaine the place, such bites are that nation at the golden hooke: that I presume if it were at hell for gold they would not refuse that balce. He now interesteth himselfe in wretchednesse, his place calls him to give the pay, and the souldiers will have it, 600. *Musallagur*, 800. *Bullabassur*, 221. *Ushur*, and the number of souldiers uncertaine. Imperially demand it, hee has not a certaine number of souldiers to pay, for they receive all the *Turkes* that come, all free Christians that write *Turk* and *Renegades*, whose masters makes them to surge *Turkes*; provided hee has his masters consent thereto, for it is in their pleasure to keepe them slaves perpetually, and their posterity; the number of them in dead pay is also uncertaine, being according as children are borne, for that every souldier sounds at his birth day

is entered into two shillings a moneth pay, his charge is augmented by 1200. Swayes or horsemen which chiefly followes them for hope of spoile; for a *Turke* may not pillage any thing of the conquered, for if he saw a Crowne of Gold lying at his feet and should goe to take it, the next Souldier to him upon paine of death is obliged to cut off his head, reserving the spoile to the base and undeserving; but that a *Turke* should accompt the honour of victory, the greatest recompence of reward, and those ignoble sort of Souldiers have but foure shillings a moneth pay; this *Bashaw* is also obliged to maintaine the *Bullabasher* in the *Cassike* with victuals, with Horses, when they goe in Campe, and also to the Souldiers to carry their Baggage, the Cookes Kerties and to furnish them with Powder, Shot, Tents and other necessaries, and once in 15. dayes to make the whole councill a feast, to maintaine the household expences of the *Agge* or Generall of the Souldiers: Besides giving him if he sit but three dayes in that Chaire 1000. shillings and if two moneths no more, for so their manner is to abide in that dignitie, yet few of them have beene knowne to have continued that time of two moneths. Of their elder *Bullabashes* they elect their 24. *Apobashes*, and of their elder *Apobashes* they make their *Kais*, and this *Kais* is made *Agge*; yet he upon sufficient reason given may excuse himselfe of the place, yet with consent of the *Duans* or Councell. I have knowne many to sit downe, and immediately rise againe, and in a day foure or five of them to doe the like, at such time as any great difference or stirre hath beene amongst them: I knew one of them a man of good esteeme, through timour and conscience, a great matter of importance being to be indicated, made an appollogi-call excuse and refused the place, but the *Duans* tooke him downe, gave him 200. blowes and after with lesse ease made him resit in the chaire to doe justice; from which when they are dismissed, turne *Mussallagars*, and are then exempted from all royles, troubles, or *Duans* matters, and are onely called thither at such times as some infrequent matter is presented, and the like hath not passed in their *Bullabasher* times. When they send for the ancients of the *Mussallagars*, to know if any such had occurred in his government, who gives his answer and opinion and departs; the third in place



place are the *Oddabaster*, who are the last in counsell, nor doe these enjoy an equall pay, but according to their service; for if there be a nation that retaines the discipline of the *Romans* they are these; no man is preferred to place by descent or valour; as well the *Sheepe* as the *Lyon*: First they are *Souldiers*, and have but foure shillings a moneth pay, and foure breades, which they raise by service, for every time they goe in the Army; to a stillling upon the *Nativity* of every sonne of the great *Turke*; to another upon any victory that the great *Turke* hath, to another for every enemies head they cut off, to another upon the coming of a new *Bashee*, to another from a *Souldier* they rise to *Avickibash* or steward, to *Anodabash*, and so to *Abulabash*, to an *Ayash*, to a *Kaya*, and in fine to *Agga*, and then *Musfold* or turned out; so that it is fortune that brings them in place, but not in pay, a new souldier by the death of his Officers come to place but it is Service that advances their pay; the Souldier has but 4. breads a day, the *Oddabash* the like, the *Bulabash* 8. the *Ayash* 24. provided they be not married, for when they marrie they lose their bread and house: most of the *Bulabashes* have houses Rent-free, yet gets them by favour, for when a *Bulabash* is very sick, send word to his best friend, that is destitute of a house, for his *Clinitory*, which he gives order to have drawne, whereby if he dyes, his friend is put in possession, according to their custome and proverb; for they say they rose by the sword, they live by the sword, and they shall end and perish by the sword: the most profitable places are those of the *Chawsher* or pursuivants, who must be naturall *Turkes*, and are in Number 6: Continuing in Office fixe yeares, during which terme they enjoy many priviledges, and at the expiration of their times turne *Bulabashes*, having passed a life free of care, and gotten many thousand peeces of eight. The next to them in matter of profit, are the *Archeffe* or cookes, and are in Number 120: who succede one another in place till they be *Archibashes* or Arch-Cookes, when they turne *Oddabashes*, and their last yeere of Service in that Office worth them, 1500: peeces of eight, during which time they are interdicted the company of women: I knew one of them taken in company of a  
 women,

is entered into two shillings a moneth pay, his charge is augmented by 1200. Swayes or horsemen which chiefly follows them for hope of spoile; for a *Turke* may not pillage any thing of the conquered, for if he saw a Crowne of Gold lying at his feet and should goe to take it, the next Souldier to him upon paine of death is obliged to cut off his head, referring the spoile to the base and undeserving, but that a *Turke* should accompt the honour of victory, the greatest recompence of reward, and those ignoble sort of Souldiers have but foure shillings a moneth pay; this *Bashaw* is also obliged to maintaine the *Bullabasher* in the *Cassabs* with victuals, with Horses, when they goe in Campe, and also to the Souldiers to carry their Baggage, the Cookes Kettles and to furnish them with Powder, Shot, Tents and other necessaries, and once in 15. dayes to make the whole councill a feast, to maintaine the household expences of the *Agas* or Generall of the Souldiers: Besides giving him if he sit but three dayes in that Chaire 1000. shillings and if two moneths no more, for so their manner is to abide in that dignitie, yet few of them have beene knowne to have continued that time of two moneths. Of their elder *Bullabashes* they elect their 24. *Ayachbas*, and of their elder *Ayachbas* they make their *Kais*, and this *Kais* is made *Agas*; yet he upon sufficient reason given may excuse himselfe of the place, yet with consent of the *Duans* or Councell, I have knowne many to sit downe, and immediately rise againe, and in a day four or five of them to doe the like, at such time as any great difference or stirre hath beene amongst them: I knew one of them a man of good esteeme, through timour and conscience, a great matter of importance being to be indicated, made an appollogiticall excuse and refused the place, but the *Duans*ooke him downe, gave him 200. blowes and after with lesse ease made him resit in the chaire to doe justice; from which when they are dismissed, turne *Mussullagans*, and are then exempted from all royales troubles, or *Duans* matters, and are onely called thither at such times as some infrequent matter is presented, and the like hath not passed in their *Bullabasher* times. When they send for the ancients of the *Achussallagans*, to know if any such had occurred in his government, who gives his answer and opinion and departs, the third in place

place are the *Oddabaster*; who are the last in counsell, nor doe these enjoy an equall pay, but according to their service; for if there be a nation that retaines the discipline of the *Romans* they are these; no man is preferred to place by descent or valour; as well the *Sheepe* as the *Lion*: First they are *Souldiers*, and have but foure shillings a moneth pay, and foure breads, which they raise by service, for every time they goe in the Army; to a shilling upon the *Nativity* of every sonne of the great *Turke*; to another upon any victory that the great *Turke* hath, to another for every enemies head they cut off, to another upon the coming of a new *Tasow*, to another from a *Souldier* they rise to *Archibishop* or *Forward*, to *Archabaster*, and so to *Abulbaste*, to an *Ayabaste*, to a *Kaya*, and in fine to *Agga*, and then *Musfold* or turned out; so that it is fortune that brings them in place, but not in pay, a new *souldier* by the death of his Officers come to place but it is Service that advances their pay; the *Souldier* has but 4 breads a day, the *Oddabaster* the like, the *Bullabaster* 8. the *Ayabaste* 24. provided they be not married; for when they marrie they lose their bread and houses: most of the *Bullabaster* have houses *Rent-free*, yet gets them by favour, for when a *Bullabaster* is very sick, sends word to his best friend, that is destitute of a house, for his *Chintary*, which he gives order to have drawne, whereby if he dyes, his friend is put in possession, according to their custome and proverbe; for they say they rose by the sword, they live by the sword, and they shall end and perish by the sword: the most profitablest places are those of the *Chawster* or pursuivants, who must be naturall *Turkes*, and are in Number 6: Continuing in Office fixe yeares, during which terme they enjoy many priviledges, and at the expiation of their times turnes *Bullabaster*, having passed a life free of care, and gotten many thousand peeces of eight. The next to them in matter of profit, are the *Archeste* or *cookes*, and are in Number 120; who succede one another in place till they be *Archabaster* or *Arch-Cookes*, when they turne *Oddabaster*; and their last yeere of Service in that Office worth them, 1500. peeces of eight, during which time they are interdicted the company of women: I knew one of them taken in company of a  
 women,

women, by one of his fraternitie, had presently his turban torne off his head, and was led as a malefactor, before the *Duma*, whose first demand to him was whether there wanted boyes. In sum, they degraded him, and mulcted him with 500. blowes for transgressing these Ancient customes. In fine the *Baigaw* is but a figure, and received by them merely to take that charge and trouble upon him, which all of themselves of the great ones refuses; there are foure *Alcaids* or Generalls of Campes, which by Nation must be Renegadoes, and these are excessive rich for all they can extort from the Moores above the Kings tribute they put into their owne purses for which the *Alcaids* exhibit continuall complaints against them; one of the chiefest of them in my time was in Councell like to bee some in peeces, nor have they any other way to prevent the like accidents, but by keeping themselves indebted to the treasure and chief men in Councell: great obligation had *Caide Muxato* to *Han* *Hofee*, who in that hurly burly, wherein the whole *Duma* was in a confusion; after a signe and beckoning with the hand, that in this manner unto them; Fathers, brethren, and sonnes, this accused person is indebted to the common treasure 500. thousand *dubles*, wherefore looke well what you doe, and take notice of the first man that offers him violence, that he may pay his debt; upon which they desisted and the *Alcaids* escaped that danger. With them is no pleading or capitulating of causes, for a mere oration doth but bring a mans life into question, the word with them is, shall it be so or shall it not be so, *gelle gelle* so shall he come or not come, they stand in ranks, passing the word by a Chouse or Purstant, their action, their hands upon their bellies, jerking each other with their armes or elbows, raising their voices as they are in Choller, or as a pot boileth with the addition of fire untill they are many times all in a combustion; they have a wise prevention of a greater mischief, so that these two particulars are commanded by them upon deepest paine not to drinke wine, or any strong liquors before their coming to the house or place of *Duma*, or to weare or carry a knife thither, which is sufficient to provoke the cause. I beleve these cautions, for they say the blood shall begin at that *Duma* place, and runne downe into the

the *Cais* which is a thousand paces; I have knowne them so much divided, as their *Agas*, 24. *Aiabashes* and *Capt*, all turned out of places at one time: In briebe it is such a government as the likes no where else in the world, yet are they that governe in their actions otherwise grave, wearing their turbans, in greatness, and their beards in length as they are in office; but what is most to be admired in, is that when they are but Common Souldiers, they are most publicly flagitious, taking shame as no enormity, but when they come to the place of *Danas* men; they are present Metamorphosis, which were it not so popular were more to be admired; they are generally illiterate, yet are their doings famously esteemed in the grand signours Court, as appears by this, that when his greatnes is any wayes discontented and that none of his *Vissirs* dare speake unto him, they repleate a good humour in him by presenting to his sight the government of *Argus*. They have two great *Danas* dayes weekly, Saturday in the *Alkassaba*, and Sunday morning in the *Basbas* house, how ever they sit every day in Councell: If a Christian hath any matter of importance, it must be treated in the *Alkassaba*, yet is no Christian permitted to enter that place, but must stand at the doore, send in his demands by the *Trugman* or Interpreter, who is a *Komplis*, by whom they returne their answer; nor is a Christian permitted to speake publicly in *Danas*, nor will they have any matters delivered them but in the Turkish tongue, and by a *Trugman*.

### Of Governors in particular.

**T**He *Agas* who is Generall of the Souldiers and Chiefe in Councell.

The *Kais* his second.

The 24. *Aiabashes* or 24. in place of Councell.

*Bullabashes* are 800. these sway in Councell.

*Addabashes* are 424. and weare a red cloath in their Cappes in manner of a tongue, with a twisted Turbant, a long Coat, and are not permitted to weare any other garment.



The *Hafis*, their onely Councillor, whose advice they receive as an Oracle.

Six *Chawfers* all wearing vestres like the *Oddababes*, and are apparelled in greene coates, made of a fashion peculiar to themselves for their better knowledge, they have the sole power to apprehend *Duana* men, provided they have a warrant from the *Agas*, nor may they take a souldier by any part of his body, but by the girdell, nor doth the Souldier upon paine of death dare resist him: infinite priviledges doe these souldiers enjoy, for if a *Tiger* or *Moon* stricken one of them, he has his hand immediately cut off. I knew a Sheriffe, a Sect that Linally derives themselves from *Mahomet*, being most egregiously abused by a souldier, in his choller strooke him, he was presently apprehended: for this custome is amongst them, that any of them crying *forreh*, which signifies Gods Justice, and the contrary party shall refuse to goe, to the place where Justice is administered, all persons present are obliged to assist the plaintiffe, so that ordinarily they dragge such as makes any wilfull resistance: this Shireffe being for his offence brought before the Councell, interceded by way of priviledge and respects of blood, but he onely obtained this cutesie, that they cut off his left hand, whereas usually they cut off the right hand of all others that offend in like nature. Whiles these souldiers live unmarried, they all live in Courts of Guard, called by them *Cashuries*, peeces of excellent workmanship and commoditie, nor may any of them lye out at night without leave of their Lievetenant, whom they call their *Oddababe*, who has power to castigate them for any offence they doe commit, so it be not criminall, yet has the Souldier this priviledge, that if he conceives his Lievetenant to envie him, to appeale to the *Duana*, which however if any of them doe, are sure to suffer a double Jerking: for that in the Courts of Guard they may not give more blowes than did the *Jews* to *Paul*, forty save one, and those must be given by the Lievetenant himselfe, and that upon his knees, and he obliged upon like castigation, nor to carry his Arme above his head, yet so obedient are these Souldiers to their Commanders, that after beating they rise and pray for the perpetuation of the faith of *Mahomet*, and prosperities of the

the shadow of God; their Emperours. Of their *Begles*, their Fathers, the governours and Common-wealth of *Argiers*, and kisse their Officers hand and head, thanke him for his favour in Correcting them, and promise for future time to live more regular, and being premonished by the Leivetenant, he is discharged; for criminall cases they are carried to the *Alasfah*, where they are moulded according to their offence, I have known many these taken to peeces, in shatter of *Dams* men; upon the least suspicion or accusation, they are instantly strangled and throwe into the sea, where having lime 24. houres, they are weighed by their friends and buried: other Officers there are, but have no voyce in Council, as the Archers or Cookes, and are 124. their charge is to purvey the Citie with flesh, the Admirall of their shippes and Sea Captaines are in great estimation; yet have no voyce or command in Counsell, and are all once a yeare obliged to goe to sea, otherwayes are sent into the rampes, where they are no more priviledged than the common Souldiers, and more

### Of its Revenues.

They send out 4. Campes yearly into the Country, casting from the *Allahies* excessive Tributes, who were it not for their owne civill diffentions, and they politically stirred up by the *Turks* for their owne advantage, were not otherwise able to put their faces out of the gates of *Argiers*, but making this opportunitye the *Moors* plague, they March many hundred miles, triumphing over Millions of the Natives the *Allahies*, and that not with thousands of Souldiers but with a bandfull of men, and they without discipline, I meane of postures, or common probabilitye, they receive from their Campe called *Tizars*, being North East from *Argiers*, bordering upon the Kingdome of *Congo*, from which King they receive no Tribute but from the *Allahies* inhabiting the plaines, Vicenteres, to that Prince they *dukes*, have yearly.

From their second Campe, called *Piscaris* in the sandie deserts bordering upon the *Zars* and *Nigars* Country 24. dayes in their

March thither South upon a line, in which Country groweth  
Corne graine, their sole feeding being Rice and Dates, paye  
them yearly

They also by this Campe receive tribute from the Nigam who  
send them yearly 200. of their Children,

Thirdly, *Abbas* extending West as far as *Boys*, and the King-  
dome of *Aden*, *Trinitia* paye

*Gorb*, extending its terriorie as far in the Orient as *Tobacco*.

A Castle in possession of the *Grense* paye

From the *Grifins*, at *Constantinople*

From *Bano*, a Port Towne.

From the *Bassas* when it was in possession of the

*French*.

From *Tobacco* they receive yearly.

From *Cole* a Port Towne.

From *Gigis* a Port Towne.

From *Bugis* a Port Towne.

From *Sherbell* a Port towne they receive yearly.

From *Massagen* a Port Towne.

From *Massagem*, a port Towne.

From *Trinassia*, Metropolitan Citie of the Kingdome

of *Aden* they yearly receive

From the *Allies* of *Aden*, and the vale of *Aden*,

and the farmes of the Citizens.

From the Gardens joyning neere the Citie being

By the Gates of the Citie.

They have rent from all shoppes in the Citie proportionally as

they are let to those that occupie them, which must bee very

great, yet I could never come to the true knowledge of it. For

their Sea revenues they are uncertaine, they being as purchase

comes in, of all goods and people that are taken, the *Bassas*

has the eight part, and all shippes or other vessells solely to his

owne particular, with all other provision and Ammunition ap-

portayning to them. They have no constant trade, but with the

*Egyptians*, and they when most comes, but two small vessells in

a year: other trade they have, the chiefest being for *Alexandria*

in

in *Egypt*, yet most performed by a people called *Iarbines*; all paying 12. and a halfe *pawani* in summe, for their Campos, Garisons, Gardens and the like to my knowledge, by good information they have certaine Rent 3475000. *dubles*, accounting each *duble* to the just shilling *English*, and is 34750000

*Of their Sea Forces.*

**T**Heir Sea Forces chiefly consisted of their Gallies, yet never exceeded the number of nine at one time: *Ally Pishelline*, with the foyle in the Gospel, resolved in the yeare 1630. to have brought them to twelve, and to have built a Gally Gröpe, but one was in the same yeare lost at *Bonus* by a tempest; and the other eight all taken by the *Pennians*; so that at that present there was never a Gally remayning in that Citie, nor can I conceive that ever *Ally* will returne thither, from the *Levant* where hee now is, to build more. So that their Sea Forces at the present consistes altogether in shippes, which are sometimes more, sometimes lesse. When I was first brought thither, in the yeare 1631. They had 90. vessells of all sorts, which they Armed in robberies, but in three yeares after they had not 30. and were utterly disinimated to arme their shippes in reprisall voyages, nor would upon any termes of advantage deale with an *English* shippe of force, untill a certaine *Allerbie* borne in the Mountaines of *Cokpöse* Capitaine of a Pinke of 26. peeces of Artillerie belonging to the *Babaw*, unfortunately met with the *Adventure of London*, a shippe of 21. peeces of Ordnance, and 145. men, which this *Moore* boarded, and immediately mastered (hee being richly loaden for the accompt of *Gennoveser*, which hath since imboldned that capitaine to take divers *English* Ships of good force, and refuses to fight with none that he meetes withall: Thus much of their Sea Forces and shippes, which may be at present 80. Saile, most *Flemish* shippes, some carrying 40. peeces of Ordnance.

### Of their Land Forces.

**N**O *Tigerines* or *Moor*s of the Cities may be a Souldier or goe in Land service, they are onely allowed Armes in their houses to defend the Citie if it should be invaded; in their four Campes they send out 2400. men, they have in their Garisons 1000. more: in my time in their *Hauzer* or Generall Armie, which in 1633. they sent against the King of *Catsa*, with all their ships were in port, and all their souldiers at home, beside those in Garison they could make but 4500. Souldiers, beside *Sallustier* and *Oddeghes* their Commantiers. I will allow for *Saka* men and others in Merchant voyages 1000. more, so that in my judgement they cannot have above 5000. Souldiers in pay, and although there be Christians that daily turne Turkes and Turkes which daily comes out of the *Livants* which are presently put in pay, so by their fights on Land and at Sea, there are daily killed more or lesse of them, and that to the benefit of the *Bashaw*, for if a Souldier dies without children, hee inherits his goods; they have also a people which followes them for spoiles, called *Swayres* or Horsemen, besides all these there are permanently in the Citie, of Gentlemen, *Tigerines* and *Moor*s above 50000. able men to draw Sword, and thus much of their Land Forces.

### Of their Victories.

**T**He vertue of this people doth appeare by the large and ample patrimony which in that Country they command, in despite of millions of their enemies, and they a people framed to warre, able of body, fierce of nature, and cruell of disposition, the most excellent horsemen of the world. I mean: the *Moor*s. In 1542. with *Aly* their *Bashaw* they marched to the very gates of *Fesse*, one of the most famous Cities of *Africa*, and returned having made composition, and received of the Citizns for each day to each Souldier, as long as they had beene from *Argiere*, a *Ducate* a day: their officers advanced their reward as they were in dignitie, and the *Bashaw* by their relation returned with excessive



cessive riches to his owne particular. They did in the yeare 1620. fight many battailes with the King of *Cochin*, beate him out of his countrey, onely leaving him a mountaine, which by its unpasseable wayes and difficult ascent was the sole refuge hee had to keepe himselfe from their Swords, they having burned his Cities of *England*, of *France*, *Spain*, *Portugall*, *Sicilia*, *Naples*, *Rome*, *Venice*, *Alimantia*, and others which were and are yet called according to these principall places of Christendome.

In the yeare 1616. they conquered the Kingdome of *Marratania*, from the *Marrabos*, named *Sedrabdelcadder*, and called by them *Andchrife*, and that sumptuous Citie of *Tremessine*, Metropolis of that kingdome, which *Marrabos* by his conspirations, for so I esteeme them, and that with good reason, to bee Conjurors, Charmers and Witches, did by his Art Magique many miracles whereby he became famous amongst those indocible and superstitious people the *Moors* who flocked to him not onely as the man that would defend them and that Kingdome, but also by his extraordinary vertue and power, get more, and heaven for them also, they esteeming him as the man of God, for so are they still led to believe, the greatest Exorcist with them is the greatest Saint. The *Dunes* of *Argiers* sends out an Armie against him, consisting of 6000. *Turkes* Foote, and 1000. Swayves Horsemen; the *Tagerines* and *Bellagres* Citizens, with other superstitious people of the Citie lamented that the blinde *Turke* would apparently runne into an inevitable destruction: the *Turkes* wives condole their husbands presumption as to goe to conquer such a man of God. The *Turke* *semper idem* set forwards; the Generall of the Army was a *Colloby*, and the man that since blew up their *Cassaba*; they encountered this great Prophet, having with him an Armie of above 20000. men; joynes battell, but his art failing, great numbers of his Souldiers slaine. In fine he was abandoned of all his people, taken prisoner, the *Algiers* freed him alive, and stuffed his skione with straw and sent it for *Argiers*, where it was carried in triumph in all publike places of that Citie, to the glory of the *Turke* and infamie of all superstitious *Moors*: the *Turke* pursued his advantage, made a finall conquest of that countrey, onely *Tremessine* was an obstacle in their way, which the *Turke* besieged, and

and after divers skirmishes it was yeelded to them, they put 200. Souldiers in Garison in their *Alcaffehs*; and triumphously returned to *Argiers*, where they were received with glory. Most famous is this Citie, and of all others proud in her good fortune against the Souldiers and state of *Tunis*. In 1677. when upon differences betwene them, about a certaine Castle the *Algers* built, whom they of *Tunis* challenged to be built in their territories and jurisdiction. Substudies were appointed on both parties to treat and ratifie some regular way betwixt them, and that the difference should not be onely judicated by *Turkes*, but rather by *Advers*, natives of the countrey, to whose experience the right was better knowne. Long time was spent in Commission to effect it, but neither the one nor the other would turne their affections to that good use. In fine, it came to be the intelligence of the great *Turke*, who did strive to accommodate a stabilitie of peace betwixt them, nor could his greatesse herein prevaile; the Commissioners deputed by both Common-wealthes returned unaccommoded; the grand signiour Pope-like, by booke and candle excommunicated them both, if they disobeyed his pleasure therein, which they least set by, and casting away all legall Considerations, Armed on both sides: they of *Tunis* raised an Armie of 8000. foote of the *Turkish* Nation, with voluntaries, admitting and accepting all Gentlemen of the *Collories* that would goe to that Service: *Henisba*, a great Prince of the *Albarbis* confederated with them, and for old injuries vowed revenge upon the *Algers*, who on their parts neglected no opportunitie, stayed their Land Forces, and shippes from Navigation, levied 8000. *Turkes*, nor would they admit voluntaries, as Gentlemen of the *Collories* or others not in pay. *Ben Allie* a Prince of the Orient and of the *Advers* Nation great enemy to his *Vicere Henisba*, the other Prince confederated with the *Adverse* partie, brought unto their assistance 7000. horse, the combination with the *Tunisians*, and Prince *Henisba* was made with strong promises and protestations of love, one unto the other, confirmed with deepe vows to be allegated in an indissolvable and perpetuall obligation, both promises upon victory to March to the gates of *Argers*, and not onely so, but to make a finall extirpation of those incorrigible people

people of that Citie, by mutuall condition, the spoyles were to be given to Prince *Hemshah* and his Souldiers, but the Lands and Cities Conquered to be the reward of the *Tamisers*, who to effect matters answerable to so great expectation, carried 40. peeces of brasse Ordnance of all sorts in their Armie, and 8000 souldiers Turkes, *Hemshah*, brought to their assistance, 11000. Horsemen, of his owne subjects: the *Algerers* with an undaunted resolution, advanced to their new-built Castle, as farre in the Orient as *Tahawet*, 120. leagues; carried not one peece of Artillery with them, nor did their owne Forces exceede the Number of 6000. foote Turkes, *Bem Allie* their confederate brought to their assistance, 7000. horsemen, of their owne people *Allarbies*, notwithstanding the great disadvantage, on the enemies part, as being in horse and foote, many thousand more than they were: besides, having so many peeces of Ordnance, Marches into their territorie, found their enemies, with whom they joyued battle, the *Algerers* first made at the Ordnance of their enemies; and after a hot skirmish being valiantly resisted, the fight increasing on all sides, the victory a long time doubtfull, yet by generall opinion like to have fallen to the *Tamisers*: the two Princes of the *Allarbies* bad as hard bickering on their parts, as now the time to shew (that king of passions) their Mallice one against the other; the *Algerers* impatient, rooke their usuall furie, gives the word every Souldier to throw downe his Musket, and to end the quarrell by deat of sword; which doing, they entred upon the Ordnance of their enemies, and by their vallour gained them, which they now turned as a rod of mischief to whip their first masters, and like a torrent makes farther into the Armie of the enemy, who for a long time made valliant and Noble resistance, but the vertue of the *Algerers* prevailed, and the Conquered fled, leaving behind them 3500. of their Companions dead upon the ground of their Turkish Souldiers, 40. peeces of Artillery, many Banners of great curiosity and vaw, with rich pillage, which fell to *Bem Allie*, and his *Allarbies*, beside his glory of victory obtained against his mortall enemy Prince *Hemshah*. The *Algerers* returned with this glory to their Citie, and are by the inhabitants received with Joy and triumph, whiles they of *Tunis* lamented their disgrace, were perplexed what more mischief the *Algerers* purposed to doe unto them, to whose mercy certainly they were, their lives, their goods, and their

Cittie; and the greater was their terrour, for the arrivall of 40. *Argene* shippes at the *Galletta*, or Port *Carthage*: but they were upon the first advertisement of victory recall'd by the Councell of *Argene*, without doing them of *Tunis* the least damage, and they utterly demolished that Castle which had caused that difference betwixt them; how many battels they have fought with the *Allarbies*, were too tedious to recount: they have diverse times overthrowne the Armies of *Ben Allie*, and *Heneisha*, with other great Princes of the *Moures*, and are in continuall and dayly skirmishes with them, to whom they are a terrour, and their fame spread in all *Affrica*.

### Of its Inhabitants.

He is proud in Citizens, consisting of 28000. Families, besides *Jewes* unaccounted, who cannot be lesse than 30000. soules; her inhabitants consists of foure sorts of people. Of *Bellagus* Natives, and first inhabitants of the Citie of *Tagerimes*, a people banished *Spain* by *Philip* the third; and *Jewes*, all which are but tenants at will to the last, and that is the *Turke*, from whom is also extracted two other sorts of people, one the *Collobies* their children *Naturall*, and the *Renegaibes*, their adoptive Children, of which three sorts of men are the Souldiers of *Argiers*: as for the condition and manners of this people, excepting that which tend to the upholding of their state and Common-wealth, I meane their government *Millitary*, they are so depraved as they have no good Custome amongst them, for although in all their doings, they begin with the first mover, if it be but in cutting a peece of bread, and that in their way they wash and pray five times aday, and are very ceremonious in their law; yet are they incorrigibly flagitious, they are sayd to commit *Sodomie* with all creatures, and tollerate all vices; so their women for their parts are most impudent and addicted to all kindes of unnaturallnesse, yet greedy lovers of money; they make no scruple of murder, neither of infants is it enquired after: so on the contrary doth the Souldier upon discontent, jelousie, or displeasure, cut their throates, throw them out at windowes into the Sea, and in the open streets without remorse of conscience or inquisition of Justice,

to say so much as what hast thou done. There is no Naturall love from the man to the Wife, nor from the woman to her husband; they marrie without sight one of another, and their ayme and intent onely interest: they buy their wives, paying halfe their dowrie in hand, and the other upon divorce, for upon least difference they turne away each other: the man obliges himselfe to maintaine his wife, with a precise forme of allowance, which if he any wayes failes to performe, its frequent and legall the woman to abandon her husband, and that without scruple, although in their aboad together they have had many children, (like to like as the Devill said to the Collier) for they are as well rewarded in their children, whose disobedience is such, that to defame and buffet them is usance, and their parents count it a favour to doe them service: so is the Jew, a most execrable people, and a like harsell to all Nations, bloody hearted, living by defraudes, and notwithstanding their knowledge of the Law, are as disobedient to their parents as the other. There is yet another sort of people and they are Christians, whose case is to be pitied, that lyes groaning under the yoke of *Turkish* tyrannie, who Martyr them dayly by their most contested, most inexorable, and unhumane cruelties, whose number and vertues were they armed, were not onely enough to master *Argere*, but to make a finall conquest of all *Africa*; they are esteemed to be 60000. truely I thinke them little lesse, for by common probabilitie, there being 16000. Gardens, and one with another, having a Christian, some two, three, and foure, besides so great a Number as are in the Citie, put to all vile and base services, others that goe to Sea, they doing nothing that tends to labour themselves, so that it carries too great a probabilitie to be that Number: but those that I must lament, and nature obliges to be most indulgent to, is for more than 1500. of my miserable Countrie men, who are there plunged in the most vile and greatest detriments, certainly a faire course would effect their enlargement, and without all doubt be most acceptable to Almighty God, and bring a benediction upon his Majestie, his Royall posteritie, people and dominions; they have a most confident opinion of his Majesties gracious favour toward them, and are credulous that his Royall bountie will be no lesse propence to them, than it hath beene to those that were in *Moroco* and *Sally*; they blame the wils of some ill affected persons, who they say



have long countermanded that benifcence which would have  
 beene their remuneration; here are those indeede that pretend if  
 those men should be redeemed, upon like hopes others would  
 not fight, and so give away Merchants estates, which alas it is a  
 weakes assertion; we all know it is not the common sort that  
 swayes, but the Captaine which if a Lyon, a sheepe will follow  
 him: in Corporall diseases, if the head be ill, how is all the body  
 distempered, but what rationall man is there that would yeeld  
 himselfe into a 14. or 15. yeares slavery, although he knew cer-  
 tainely at the end of that terminie, to be redeemed. Who does us  
 all this mischief but Christians, confides the unwonted damages  
 we daily receive by them, premeditate what may more enfee, if  
 some speedy course be not taken to releve them; those poore  
 soules who in anguish of their hearts, bereft of all Christian con-  
 solations, and meanes ordinary to visite their *Patria*, many having  
 wives and Children, whom they love most deere, so that like a  
 Beare robbed of her whelpes, they are forced to take revenge, de-  
 spairing of better Fortunes, and suppose by doing great spoyles  
 to Anticipate their infranchisement; such men they are that had  
 or may his Majestie have occasion to use Sea-men, a 1000. of them  
 were better than the best 3000. in England; pardon me for the  
 comparison, for they have had custome to beget boldnesse, and ex-  
 perience to doe execution, many of them have beene there 11.  
 some 12. yeares; fighting to them is as ordinary as to us carooling:  
 in summe, they are excellent men, either for offence or defence;  
 in Sea Services, and so accustomedly expert, that by judgement  
 of their eye, they will eschew and avoyd a great shot: It is further  
 pretended, if they should be enlarged, and a peace established;  
 those Pirats of *Algiers* would never conserve and keepe it; I am  
 certaine that the last peace was broken by the English, by whom  
 those of *Argers* received many injuries and long suffered them  
 before they sought the least revenge, and the first *English* shippe  
 brought thither, caused many differences betwixt themselves in  
*Damas*, nor would they consent to have the companie sould;  
 till they saw the poore men so neglected, as no man interceded  
 for them; I am confident that if his Majestie should send for  
 those his poore, but most Loyal subjects, that the *Turkes* would  
 give them upon honourable termes, and have a just propension to  
 a good firme and constant peace, which the better to oblige them

to observe, in my opinion the way were to establish a councill in that Citie, which should be allowed sufficient maintenance, by those that shall settle a Factorie there: it is also necessarily required in the person so substituted, to be moderate, methodicall, and sufficient, and that the *Algerians* on their part send hither one of their *Bashas* *shaves a Turke* by Nation, which will be a powerfull meanes to oblige them to keepe and conserve the peace; the trade will be as beneficiall as any Skall in *Barberie*, although lately it hath not so proved, the cause was not in the Citie, or inhabitants, but in the instruments imployed in the negotion which wanted experience in the Country: besides the *Bastion* is now vacant which long hath beene in hand of the *French*, worth 200000. ducats *per annum* *declaro*, gotten by fishing of *Curell*, wherein if any desire further satisfaction I will resolve them: in summe, as these Nations and Kingdomes of ours, are this day the most happiest and flourishing in the whole world, envied by most Christians, and admired by all *Turkes*, who ascribes a preexcellencie of wisdom, prudence and vertue, to our Kings Majestie now reigning (long may he live to Reigne over us) and to the Right Honorable Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Privie Councell, absolutely to be the most wisest and most vertuous Prince, and Councillors in the Universe; I doe implore the Majestie Divine to be their Councellour, by whose assistance as long to the admiration of the world, they have beene guided, so they may be ever to the maulering of all those that beare them envie; whiles let it be our consolations against all enemies and maligners, that there is no greater signe of the mercy and favour of God, to any Nation or people, than when the hearts of publike governors are raised up to the punishment of Vice, reward of vertue, and for the Commanding of pious and Restorative actions: in fine, I make no question, but at time convenient, these poore afflicted people shall be thought on, commiserated, and releaved. I was lately solicited by certaine personages, to give my advice concerning them, and the state of *Argers*, and by discourse doe collect that a certaine Gentleman intends to prove meanes and friends to get a Lotterie, by which he doubts not to get more than 200000. pound sterling, and with the one part pretend to redeeme the Captives, and with the other to make himsele a compleate man; these and such like ridiculous projects are to be derided,

ded, as preposterous, and the event expected to speede these after; a better, more laudible, and speedie way may be taken to prevent many insuing dangers, threatned upon our Navigations, and people. 30000. pound turned or employed in such materials, as would advance profit in the Country, imposed in mens hands experienced, will by Gods mercy and his Majesties favour, Infranchise them.

### *Of their Lands, and Territories.*

**T**He greater the Enemy, the more worthy the Conquest, the lesser the number of the Conquerours, the more Renowned and Honourable the Victorie; since *Barba Rascha* his time, of 120. yeares, who tooke this Citie with 32 men, from so meane a beginning, and from so base obscuritie has this Citie raised her glory in most parts of the knowne world, and extends her magnitude and territory to the Orient, as farre as *Tobasco*, 130. leagues, to the South, as farre as the *Zara*, and burning *Zem* of the *Nigars* Country, to the Occident; as farre as *Botoya*, and to *Tinum*, 130. leagues; and at Sea is a terror to most Navigators, and a scourge to all the *Mediterranean* Coast of Christendome.

### *Of their Riches.*

**N**O man may be incredulous or marvell at her excessive essentials and materials of gold and silver, having lived upon the Spoyle of all Christendome, more than 120. yeares; what abundance of riches hath beene since that time brought into her, is knowne by miserable experience to most Christians, the substance of whole Cities and Islands hath beene involved into her Gulfe; nor is she alone enriched by these, but also by all sorts of goods which they take, and sell to Christians and Jewes, Merchants, for ready money; excessive riches they get by Captives, exacting from them great ransomes; the poorest & which of themselves have nothing, of the Spanish Nation, are usually redeemed in a thousand shillings; and for *Genowages*, if under 22. yeares of age, the Signiors of *Tobasco* are obliged to free them to a hundred pound sterling; nor doth there want diligence in them to performe and effect their enlargements, it is anniversary; for the *Spaniard* by collections,

lections, called amongst them *Lemassena*, to infranchise 3. or 4. hundred men, and for ready moneys payed in peeces of eight: besides, her yearly tributes, which they get from the *Allarbie*, not being lesse than 200000. pound Sterling, inso much that she is an Indies or minerall, for that of all that is brought into her, none is carried out againe: as for corne and other necessaries, which obliges the life of man, the Citizens have all the hand of many dayes Journey of their owne, so that they having ingrossed so great a part of the Country, they doe not onely furnish themselves with provisions, but also with money which they get of the neighbouring *Allarbie* for provision; and surely for oyle, figges, and the like, which the *Cabills* of the Kingdome of *Cookese* brings them, they leave the principall, and product for trivall commodities, which their indocible capacities cannot furnish themselves with, and for what commodities are brought thither from *Mercellies* and *Legorn*, in way of trade they leave all behinde them, and brings much money also, whose comming thither is onely for redeeming Captives, and buying reprisall goods. Thus have I accomplished the Capitals, and given a true relation of that flourishing Citie, whose onely rich stones, Dyamonds and Pearles is sufficient to answer the charge of that Navie and Armie that shall be sent to Conquer her; besides what setters of gold, gold chaines and the like are dayly to be scene in her streetes, it being so popularly knowne, I needs not speake off as for her riches, in present coyne of plate and gold, I have sufficiently demonstrated to satisfie any reasonable Judgement. Oh that I might live to be an actour in a Marshall way, to see her Conquest, they feare none so much as our English Nation, neither is it difficult or doubtfull, with a good fleet of shippes, and an Armie, of 30000. Souldiers on Land to plucke downe her pride, she having many enemies within her, and enough to effect her ruine; and most of all, her oppressions, and sinnes, which cry to the heavens for Judgement against her; so having ended with that Citie I thinke it also requisite to nominate the Equipage of the *Basshaw*, or their Vice-King, which I omitted to intermixe with the other Officers of the *Duana*, because they have no voyce in their Councell nor Command in the Citie; and to speake truth, the onely priviledge the *Bassha* has, is that he hath power over the *Moors* of the Citie, in matter of Justice, yet tollerated by the *Duana*, to exact great summes of money.

ded, as preposterous, and the event expected to speede there after; a better, more laudible, and speedie way may be taken to prevent many insuing dangers, threatned upon our Navigations, and people. 30000. pound turned or employed in such materials, as would advance profit in the Country, imposed in mens hands experienced, will by Gods mercy and his Majesties favour, Infranchise them.

### *Of their Lands, and Territories.*

**T**He greater the Enemy, the more worthy the Conquest, the lesser the number of the Conquerours, the more Renowned and Honourable the Victorie; since *Barba Rasbas* his time, of 130. yeares, who tooke this Citie with 32 men, from so meane a beginning, and from so base obscuritie has this Citie raised her glory in most parts of the knowne world, and extends her magnitude and territory to the Orient, as farre as *Tobasco*, 130. leagues, to the South, as farre as the *Zara*, and burning *Eom* of the *Nigars* Country, to the Occident; as farre as *Botoya*, and to *Tiuman*, 130. leagues; and at Sea is a terrour to most Navigators, and a scourge to all the *Mediterranean* Coast of Christendome.

### *Of their Riches.*

**N**O man may be incredulous or marvell at her excessive essentials and materials of gold and silver, having lived upon the Spoyle of all Christendome, more than 120. yeares; what abundance of riches hath bene since that time brought into her, is knowne by miserable experience to most Christians, the substance of whole Cities and Islands hath bene involved into her Gulfe; nor is she alone enriched by these, but also by all sorts of goods which they take, and sell to Christians and Jewes, Merchants, for ready money; excessive riches they get by Captives, exacting from them great ransomes, the poorest & which of themselves have nothing, of the Spanish Nation, are usually redeemed in a thousand shillings; and for *Genowages*, if under 22. yeares of age, the Signiours of *Tobasco* are obliged to free them to a hundred pound sterling; nor doth there want diligence in them to performe and effect their enlargements, it is anniversary; for the Spaniards by collections,



lections called amongst them *Lemossens*, to infranchise 3. or 4. hundred men, and for ready moneys payed in peeces of eight: besides, her yearly tributes, which they get from the *Allarbis*, not being lesse than 200000. pound Sterling, insomuch that she is an Indies or minerrall, for that of all that is brought into her, none is carried out againe: as for corne and other necessaries, which oblige the life of man, the Citizens have all the land of many dayes Journey of their owne, so that they having ingrossed so great a part of the Country, they doe not onely furnish themselves with provisions, but also with money which they get of the neighbouring *Allarbis* for provision; and surely for oyle, figges, and the like, which the *Cabills* of the Kingdome of *Cookse* brings them, they leave the principall, and product for rivall commodities, which their indocible capacities cannot furnish themselves with, and for what commodities are brought thither from *Marcellier* and *Legorne*, in way of trade they leave all behinde them, and brings much money also, whose coming thither is onely for redeeming Captives, and buying reprisall goods. Thus have I accomplished the Capitalls, and given a true relation of that flourishing Citie, whose onely rich stones, Dyamonds and Pearles is sufficient to answer the charge of that Navie and Armie that shall be sent to Conquer her; besides what fetters of gold, gold chaines and the like are dayly to be scene in her streetes, it being so popularly knowne, I neede not speake of: as for her riches, in present coyne of plate and gold, I have sufficiently demonstrated to satisfie any reasonable Judgement. Oh that I might live to be an actour in a Marshall way, to see her Conquest, they feare none so much as our English Nation, neither is it difficult or doubtfull, with a good flecte of shippes, and an Armie, of 30000. Souldiers on Land to plucke downe her pride, she having many enemies within her, and enough to effect her ruine; and most of all, her oppressions, and sinnes, which cry to the heavens for Judgement against her; so having ended with that Citie I thinke it also requisite to nominate the Equipage of the *Basshaw*, or their Vice-King, which I omitted to intermixe with the other Officers of the *Duana*, because they have no voyce in their Councell nor Command in the Citie; and to speake truth, the onely priviledge the *Bassha* has, is that he hath power over the *Moors* of the Citie, in matter of Justice, yet tollerated by the *Duana*, to exact great summes of money.

ney from them, the better to enable him to give them their pay.

### Of the Bassha his Officers and Retinue.

**T**He Bassha must be a *Renegado*, bred in the great Turkes Suray or Court.

His *Kaia* or Treasurer, his second, a *Renegado* to some *Vissere* in Turkie.

His *Allieme* or Receiver, and is for Maritime affaires, an inferior *Renegado*.

His *Hosfied* or Secretary, and may be of either sort *Turke* or *Renegado*.

His *Chamberlaine*, and by the Grand Signiors command must be a naturall *Turke*.

His *Agas* or Capitaine of his Horse, a *Renegado*.

His *Tolope* or Priest must be a Naturall *Turke*.

His *Chilabier* or Gentlemen attendants, and are all *Renegados*, boyes of finest beauty and comeliness.

6. Player on Cornets, and 2. Sackbuts, *Renegados*.

4. Players on kettle-Drums, *Nigars*.

40. *Sollachers* appointed by the *Duana*, for his Guard gives dayly attendance at his Pallace gate, and are of the oldest *Odabashes*, or Corporals of the Councell.

His Guardian over his Christians slaves, a Rogue of the *Moorish* Nation, and 2. other *Nigars*.

26. *Chouffers* or Serjants to Arrest men indebted, provided they be *Moors*, for that a Sculdier may not be imprisoned for debt, and these Serjants are all *Moors* Natives of the Country, the rest of his household as Cookes Scollions and the like are Christian slaves.

F F N J S.

